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INDEPENDENTS AND REACTIONARIES IN PRUSSIA DEFEATED

National Assembly Votes Confidence in the Government—Agitation in Eastern Regions Remains Without Importance

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Sunday)—A Berlin wireless message states that the Prussian National Assembly passed a vote of confidence in the government on Thursday against the parties of the Right and the Independents. The Prussian Cabinet has, therefore, decided to remain in office and has empowered the authorities to make proposals for the abolition of martial law wherever possible in districts where it still exists. The defeat of both Independents and reactionaries is having a sobering effect, and, indeed, the Pan-German appeal, in which General Hoffmann is recommended as leader of the counter-revolution, is not taken seriously anywhere, because General Hoffmann, whom the government immediately dismissed, is too adroit to make himself the champion of a hopeless adventure.

The State Union of German non-commissioned officers, for its part, has forwarded a declaration to the Minister of Defense, Gustave Noske, stating that, in view of the serious situation, its members will obey the government's orders unconditionally, irrespective of personal opinions.

In Danzig the executive committee has declared against any armed resistance, should the Poles eventually attack. In Königsberg, on the other hand, a group of irresponsible politicians is endeavoring to prepare for the election of a directory to govern East Prussia, West Prussia, Pomerania and Silesia and carry out the fight against the Poles.

In view, however, of the feeling of an overwhelming majority of the population in the eastern regions, the agitation remains without any importance. A report from Thorn states that the plan to proclaim the eastern regions an independent republic has been abandoned and the German people's councils are getting into touch with the Polish councils. Both councils have issued a combined appeal urging the population to maintain order, and as a matter of security a German-Polish force has been formed under the command of one German and one Polish officer.

Plan to Establish Republic

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday)—The Berliner Tageblatt's Danzig correspondent states that at a meeting of 1500 non-commissioned officers Mr. Wittemeyer of the Eastern Provinces, United German People Councils declared that the councils had planned to establish a republic, which should offer armed resistance when the peace treaty was signed. In the northeast republic Mr. Winnik was to have ruled as Imperial Commissioner, with Messrs. Batocki and Schnarckenburg and General von Below as ministers, the latter having command of the army.

Everything was ready and food and pay for the men secured for three months, but at the conference of generals at Weimar the whole plan broke down. The government feared the troops would march on Berlin and reinstate the former Kaiser, instead of fighting the Poles. Mr. Wittemeyer added that the government had intended to refuse to sign the treaty and let the enemy advance to the Elbe, where resistance would have been made. The plan was abandoned, however, owing to the mutual distrust between the government and the generals. Finally, an attempt was made to form an eastern state with Poland, but the Poles refused to fall in with the scheme. Mr. Wittemeyer concluded with the announcement that von Below was dismissed on Wednesday night.

ADMIRAL MAYO TO QUIT SEA SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York—Admiral Henry Thomas Mayo, commander of the Atlantic fleet for the last three years, today retires from active service, becoming, as rear admiral, chief of the selection board of the United States Navy Department, and later a member of the general board of the department. Admiral Mayo will leave the fleet, many of whose ships are now in this port, in command of Admiral Henry B. Wilson.

On Saturday, amid an impressive ceremony aboard the flagship Pennsylvania, and coincident with the signing of the peace treaty and the booming of the national salute fired by the ship in honor of this event, Admiral Wilson was one of the score of American naval officers to receive the badge of the French Legion of Honor. Beloved of his officers and men, the Admiral's staff will row him ashore today. It was he who commanded the American expedition into Veracruz, and during the war his fleet served as a training school for the larger navy demanded by the war.

HOLLAND'S CUSTODY OF FORMER KAISER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Friday)—The Journal states that the Council of Four decided on Thursday to call Holland's attention to the inconveniences which would arise from the escape of the Hohenzollerns, and to notify the Dutch Government that if the guarding of the former Kaiser became difficult, the Allies would be ready to relieve that government of the task.

WORK DEMANDED BY WINNIPEG STRIKERS

Unions May Again Call Out Men Owing to Alleged Discrimination of Employers in Refusing to Reinstatement Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Refusal to reinstate the strikers may lead to further walk-outs here. Labor leaders were approached on Friday by hundreds of men, who complained that their former employment was not open. They charged the employers with unfair discrimination. Strike committee members, when asked if individual unions might call out their men again on this account, replied that it was quite possible. Discrimination against employees who are guilty of no other charge than active participation in the strike will not be tolerated, they declared emphatically.

The reinstatement of railway workers is being handled entirely by the International Brotherhood of Officers. Strikers appealing to the railways for re-employment are being referred to their international executives. The men expelled from the brotherhoods find it impossible to secure work. Eleven of the strike leaders are charged with seditious conspiracy.

Next Thursday, it is anticipated, a further demand will be asked by A. J. Andrews, K. C., government prosecutor. Following a conference in the Mayor's office, attended by the national and city heads, and by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, it was announced that parades and open air public meetings would be banned for at least another week, and that the Riot Act would remain in effect for seven days.

Efforts are being made to reach an amicable settlement of the building trades' strike, one of the original disputes on account of which the sympathetic strike was called. Representative committees have been negotiating, and definite progress is said to have been made.

The metal trades' situation remains unchanged. Practically all the men are staying out.

GERMANY READY TO REDUCE FOOD PRICES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday)—Berlin messages state that at a conference with the railwaymen's representatives on Friday, the German Government declared its readiness to supply food at considerably lower prices for the whole population in the course of the next three months, and also agreed to continue workmen's councils in the railway service for the present. The strikers thereupon agreed to resume work and the majority of arrested strike leaders were released. At a meeting at Goehltz, however, a strike on the entire lower Silesian railway system was unanimously decided upon.

The Westfälische Zeitung learns from Frankfurt that a Dutch banking system had advanced Germany a credit of 80,000,000 marks for delivery of foodstuffs.

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NO COMPROMISE ON RATIFICATION

President Prepared to Fight for Full Acceptance of Treaty, According to Interpretation Given to His Proclamation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson's appeal to the American people for the ratification of the peace treaty, including the League of Nations covenant, is viewed by his friends and opponents alike in the United States Senate as a clear enunciation of his position, that he is prepared to accept battle for ratification "in full," and without reservations or qualifications.

That this was his position was already known, but the opening words of his cable message, where he practically asserts that to be effective the treaty should be "ratified and acted upon in full," eliminates, it is believed, the possibility of any disposition on his part to surrender any point or to accept a compromise with his opponents in the way of any reservation.

Administration leaders in the Senate were insistent yesterday that the President would tell the American people that for the United States to modify the treaty in any way would have the effect of weakening in the eyes of the world the instrument on which its framers based their "deep satisfaction, universal reassurance and confident hope."

They forecast that the issue he would put before the country would be clear cut and concise. They further pointed out that if he insisted that the contest should be for ratification in full or rejection at the hands of the Republican opposition, the moral advantage at least would be with the President, as his antagonists would be put in the position of prolonging the state of war between the United States and the German Government, although a dispatch from Paris to the State Department yesterday would seem to indicate that resumption of trade with Germany need not wait the ratification of the treaty by the Senate. A semi-official statement says:

"The present treaty, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall be ratified and the depositions of ratifications in Paris shall be made as soon as possible. The treaty is to become effective in all respects for each power on the date of deposition of ratification."

That the President considers the issue now before him the most important in his political career, his friends are ready to admit. They even hint that his tour of the country in support of ratification may prove to be the precursor of a third-term candidacy, should the Senate ratification opposition rally such strength as to amend the treaty by reservations, or to dare to reject it. The opposing forces rejoin that the fight is certainly to be the sternest in his career.

GENERAL DENIKIN TAKES KHARKOFF

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England—A Bolshevik wireless message admits the capture of Kharkoff by General Denikin, and the military situation on the southern front is described by Mr. Rakovsky, chairman of the Ukrainian Soviet, as a "break through" on the part of General Denikin.

Kharkoff, capital of the government of that name, is a city of European Russia, over 400 miles southwest of Moscow. It has a university, its trade before the war was very extensive, and its fairs were among the most important in southern Russia.

PROHIBITION AS WAR MEMORIAL IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

TORONTO, Ontario—At the annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for the counties of Simcoe, Muskoka and Parry Sound, it was resolved that there could be no more fitting memorial to the soldiers who gave themselves to their country than that of prohibition, which would be secured for all, than to have total prohibition in the Dominion of Canada.

The Assembly unanimously urged that all truly patriotic men and women should vote, as the best of our soldiers would have voted, for total prohibition, thus blotting out the slur cast on the memory of our loved ones, by some, who, backed by the liquor interests, assert that soldiers as a class are in favor of drink.

CHINA'S QUARREL MAY BE COMPOSED

British Minister at Peking Makes Representations in Behalf of Powers Which It Is Hoped Will Reconcile the Factions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—As a consequence of representations made to the Chinese Government by Sir John Jordan, British Minister to China, on behalf of Great Britain, the United States, Japan and other powers, there is a prospect, according to official advices reaching Washington, that the quarrel between the north and south of China will be settled.

When the negotiations between the two factions ended suddenly at the Shanghai conference recently, the powers which have been planning to lend the Chinese Government \$50,000,000 or more for internal development took immediate steps in a friendly way to avert open hostilities. The British Minister delivered the representations orally, emphasizing the disinterested attitude of the powers.

The government at Peking was advised to reach an agreement with the southern faction at Canton. Stress was laid on the disadvantages that would attend a protracted state of unrest or disorder.

The sympathetic nature of the advice did not obscure the earnest feeling of the powers that China's welfare required peace and unity within the Nation.

It is understood that little stands in the way of concluding the negotiations for the loan to China by the powers if a stable situation can be assumed by President Hsu and other Chinese officials.

LABOR WILL OPPOSE REACTIONARY POLICY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

SOUTHPORT, England (Saturday)—At the Labor conference on Friday Mr. Arthur Henderson announced that after consultation with the Labor and Socialist representatives from France and Italy, it had been decided to hold demonstrations simultaneously in Great Britain, France and Italy on July 10 and 21, to prove the workers' determination to prevent these governments from adopting a reactionary policy throughout Europe.

LONDON, England (Friday)—The question of the interception at Folkestone of the French Socialists, Mr. Jean Longuet and Mr. Frohsard, on their way to the Labor conference at Southport was raised in the House of Commons yesterday by Mr. J. E. Swan, a Labor member. Replying, Mr. Edward Shortt, the Home Secretary, said that in consequence of allegations received from France as to the real object of their visit, the French delegates to the Southport conference were stopped pending an inquiry. They were all subsequently granted leave to proceed to Southport, but two of those stopped at Folkestone preferred to return to Paris. Mr. Shortt refused to mention the source from which the allegations came, but intimated that it was one which could not be ignored.

SINGLE TAX PARTY MEN IN CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Delegates from 15 states assembled here in the first national convention of the Single Tax Party of the United States adopted a resolution condemning "the activities of those who insist that the structure of our government needs to be altered as a means of securing economic reform" and holding that "the American type of government, though probably requiring some technical minor alteration, is the best yet devised, and that any reform, no matter how drastic, can be obtained through the medium of the ballot." The resolution also said "our social problems have been created by the culpability, or at least the ignorant blundering, of administrations elected to office by older political parties, and that a political party having knowledge of the true situation and receiving the support of the people can eliminate every crying economic evil."

IRISH RECOGNITION ISSUE TAKES FORM

Effort to Be Made in United States Senate, It Is Believed, to Interject It in Discussion of the Treaty of Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—That an effort is on foot to bring the Irish question as a major issue into national politics and the discussion of the League of Nations and the treaty of peace, is becoming daily more apparent. The ink was hardly dry on the world peace agreement consummated at Versailles, when it became known that a certain group of senators would attempt to amend the treaty by appending to it a resolution, or a reservation, recognizing Ireland as a free and independent state.

Who actually favored this move which, it is believed, might lead to an embarrassing situation between Great Britain and the United States, it is not possible to say. It is known, on the other hand, that the plan has the support of some, at least, of the Roman Catholic members of the Senate, including David I. Walsh, Democrat of Massachusetts. That it will receive the support of some of the out-and-out anti-league senators is taken for granted, but there is every indication that, unlike the Borah resolution, this move will fail to receive consideration for the following reasons:

1. Henry Cabot Lodge, majority leader in the Senate, declared that when he supported the Borah resolution he was merely in favor of a hearing for the cause of Ireland. The Massachusetts Senator, it is believed, is not inclined to jeopardize the whole plan for securing reservations along the line of the Root proposals by inserting among them an issue which cannot be justified on the ground of safeguarding American interests.

2. Administration leaders like Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska, who is leading the fight for ratification on the floor, have already declared against reservations of any character.

Senator Hitchcock will undoubtedly oppose any move in which Democrats like Senator Walsh of Massachusetts and some other protagonists of Irish freedom would line up with the opposition on the question of reservations. It was pointed out yesterday that the adoption of this issue by Democratic senators would actually amount to a desertion of the President in his fight for ratification.

3. A resolution, such as proposed, would clearly be a declaration hostile to Great Britain, and one which that country would undoubtedly resent. For this reason, the President, a majority of the Senate, and enlightened public opinion throughout the country, are expected to discountenance a move which, it is believed, would lead only to mischievous consequences as between the two countries, and from a purely national standpoint discredit the motives of the opposition.

PLAN FOR RAISING GERMAN BLOCKADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—William Phillips, Acting-Secretary of State, made public yesterday the following dispatch from Paris on the blockade of Germany:

"At a meeting Thursday, June 26, the council of the principal allied and associated powers adopted the following resolutions in regard to the raising of the blockade on Germany:

"The superior blockade council is instructed to base its arrangements for rescinding restrictions upon trade with Germany on the assumption that the allied and associated powers will not wait to raise the blockade until the completion of the ratification as provided for at the end of the treaty of peace with Germany, but that it is to be raised immediately on the receipt of information that the treaty of peace has been ratified by Germany."

NO STATE-WIDE REFERENDUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas—A state-wide referendum cannot be had on the Federal Prohibition Amendment according to a decision by Judge G. W. Hendricks of the Circuit Court here, who holds that the initiative and referendum section to the state constitution makes provision only for referendum on acts of the Legislature and not on resolutions.

HONOR DEGREES AT OXFORD

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

OXFORD, England (Thursday)—Oxford University on Wednesday conferred the honorary degree of doctor of civil law on the Prince of Wales, Generals Joffre, Pershing, and Monash, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Admirals Beatty, Wemyss, and Hall, Mr. H. C. Hoover, Lord Robert Cecil, and Mr. J. R. Clynes.

BARON DE BROQUEVILLE RESIGNS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Friday)—Baron de Broqueville, Minister of the Interior and former Premier, announces his intention of resigning and retiring from public affairs. His name is inseparably associated with the events of 1914, and with the reorganization of the Belgian Army in 1915.

TEXAS NINTH STATE TO RATIFY SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

ALSTON, Texas—This is the ninth state to ratify the federal Woman Suffrage Amendment. The Senate on Saturday adopted the House joint resolution without a record vote. The resolution was passed on Friday to a third reading in the Senate by a vote of 18 to 9. This resolution was passed by the House on Tuesday.

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that stand in favor, 9
Number that stand against, 0
Number needed of those yet to vote, 27.

States that have ratified, with date:
ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.
WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.
MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.
KANSAS—June 16, 1919.
NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.
OHIO—June 16, 1919.
PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.
MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.
TEXAS—June 27, 1919.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

DES MOINES, Iowa—A special session of the Iowa Legislature has been called by Gov. W. L. Harding for July 2 to ratify the national suffrage amendment.

FARMERS TO FORM GREAT FEDERATION

Convention at Spokane, Washington, Approves Plan and Subscribes \$20,000 Toward Fund for Agricultural Temple

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SPOKANE, Washington—Under the auspices of the National Board of Farm Organizations, the first federated farmers' convention held in the northwest has just closed a three-day session at Spokane. The principal topics for discussion were the early federation of all farmers' organizations in the United States and the building of a temple of agriculture at Washington, District of Columbia. This federation was unanimously approved, and arrangements for a delegate convention at Spokane late in October for effecting and perfecting such an organization were completed. Twenty thousand dollars was subscribed toward the temple fund.

The convention went on record in favor of the reduction of freight rates and the adoption of the long-and-short-haul system, also the discontinuance of the daylight-saving plan, because of the resultant disarrangement of the hours of labor and the shortening of the hours of rest, "proving in a practical way a great disadvantage to man and beast." An international bureau of agriculture was favored as a part of the plan of the League of Nations.

Resolutions were adopted against discriminating railroad rates against inland points. The farmers, of whom upward of 2000 were present, were advised by all speakers that if the proposed federation were to be made effective, jealousy and selfishness must be eliminated.

Miss Mary Sutherland, in charge of the domestic science and home economics department of Washington State College, attended the convention and conducted classes in designing wearing apparel for women, many of whom were in regular attendance. It was voted that they would no longer be governed in this important matter by sensational dress artists of Paris, but would hereafter design their own dresses, largely with a view to the adoption of sensible skirt patterns and the consequent reduction in the present and prospective cost of footwear.

By a unanimous vote it was decided to cable President Wilson the following protest:

"Two thousand wheat farmers of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, in mass convention, respectfully but earnestly protest maladministration of the Wheat Control Act by Wheat Administrator Barnes. His agreement with millers, grain buyers, and bakers to buy wheat only at the government guaranteed minimum throughout the country is not only in violation of our purpose in making the guarantee but of the supplemental act of the Congress in relation thereto. We further respectfully represent that the marketing of the American wheat surplus for less than the fullest fair price that might be obtained on an open American market free to the world's competitive bidding will violate sound national economies and result in unfair losses to American wheat farmers in hundreds of millions of dollars. It is therefore prayed that you instruct the Wheat Administrator to at once desist from any and all control of the American wheat market that in any wise tends to prevent free play of the world's law of supply and demand above the guaranteed minimums."

RAID ON SINN FEINERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Sunday)—The police, assisted by the military, raided the Sinn Fein headquarters in Harcourt Street yesterday, thoroughly searching the premises and bringing away a large number of documents.

PRESIDENT FAILS TO AID WETS BY ARBITRARY ACT

Declares He Is Powerless Under Existing United States Law to Declare Prohibition Act Inoperative at Present Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—After 12 o'clock tonight, national prohibition will become effective for the first time in the history of the United States under the War-Time Prohibition Act, and will continue until President Wilson decides that demobilization of the armed forces of the country has been accomplished.

A new controversy has arisen as to when demobilization will reach a point that will warrant executive action to remove the ban upon the sale of liquor. Brewery sympathizers now assert that demobilization will be accomplished when all men are discharged except the 300,000 or 400,000 to be constituted as the strength of the army, while dry leaders take the position that every man enlisted for the emergency must be discharged before demobilization will be a fact.

At the present rate of discharges, all but 300,000 men probably will be out of the army before Sept. 1, whereas, if the latter interpretation prevails, demobilization might be delayed well into the autumn, and conceivably might not be accomplished before Jan. 18, when constitutional prohibition will finally banish intoxicating beverages. President Wilson, in a cable message to the White House on Saturday, indicated that he was restrained from declaring demobilization accomplished now by an opinion from the Attorney-General of the United States, and that he would exercise his power to permit such sales as soon as possible. It, therefore, becomes a question of when demobilization is terminated, and another opinion from the Attorney-General may be required or made public, if one has been given upon this point.

No Power to Act

"I am convinced that the Attorney-General is right in advising me that I have no legal power at this time in the matter of the ban on liquor. Under the act of November, 1918, my power to take action is restricted. The act provides that after June 30, 1919, 'until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President, it shall be unlawful,' etc. This law does not specify that the ban shall be lifted with the signing of peace, but with the termination of the demobilization of the troops, and I cannot say that this has been accomplished. My information from the War Department is that there are still 1,000,000 men in the army under the emergency call. It is clear, therefore, that the failure of Congress to act upon the suggestion contained in my message of May 29, 1919, asking for a repeal of the act of Nov. 21, 1918, so far as it applies to wines and beers, makes it impossible to act in this matter at this time. When demobilization is terminated, my power to act without congressional action will be exercised."

"WOODROW WILSON." Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, stated recently that demobilization means that all men who enlisted for the period of the war only must be returned to civil life. This would include the men in Siberia, as well as in France or elsewhere, and seemingly would mean that the peace army now being provided for by Congress has no relation to the question of demobilization except as regards men in the regular army who enlisted for a longer period than the emergency.

Prohibition Assured

In any event, there will be legally a bone-dry period of from six weeks to three months after tonight, followed by a wet period, under presidential proclamation, until Jan. 16. Saloons in several cities may remain open tomorrow to sell beer of 2 1/2 per cent alcoholic content, upon the assumption that such beer is not intoxicating, but substantially the liquor business will pass out of existence, never to revive again, in the opinion of Anti-Saloon League and congressional leaders.

Those saloon keepers who intend to reopen when demobilization is proclaimed must take out licenses for the full six months beginning tomorrow, unless they operate under annual licenses. On Jan. 1, they would be required to renew their licenses for similar periods to do business for only 16 days. These conditions are expected to discourage all but a comparatively few dealers.

Law to Be Fortified

Pressure of appropriation bills probably will prevent the passage today of the war-time and permanent prohibition enforcement bill in the House, and as both branches of Congress plan to adjourn tomorrow or July 4, the legislation will not be taken up until next week. A subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee already is at work on the bill, so that passage by the Senate is hoped for shortly after the House acts.

Open violations of war-time prohibition, it is asserted, can be handled adequately under the provisions of the law itself, but subterfuges and clandestine liquor traffic cannot be

effectively reached until the enforcement code is made operative, which, from present indications, will not be before July 10. While an effort will be made upon the floor of the House, and possibly of the Senate, to define beer with less than 2 1/2 per cent alcohol as non-intoxicating, and to make other changes in the interests of the brewers, the temper of Congress is to dispose of the legislation speedily and without modifications of the Judiciary Committee's bill.

New York's Program

Some Saloons to Stay Open—Madison Square Garden Celebration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—President Wilson's statement that he could not at this time intervene and thereby kill war-time prohibition has left the wets with nothing to do but go ahead, with their loudly announced plans to sell light wines and beers tomorrow, regardless of the law. For days, the liquor interests have whispered through the press hints that they had underground information that Mr. Wilson would, at the last moment, intervene to save them until next January, at least. They now admit that the President had only one stand that he could possibly take, and when he took that stand on Saturday they obviously lost much confidence.

In this city there are 5685 saloons, 1213 hotel bars, and 689 second-class license places which sell liquor not to be drunk on the premises. Indications now are that the hotel bars and second-class places will close tomorrow morning at 1 o'clock, but it is understood that some of the saloons will remain open and sell light wines and 2 1/2 per cent beer. If arrests are made, the wets will stake their all on test cases. They are also hoping that the 2 1/2 per cent beer case in the federal courts here will soon be decided in their favor. They continue to insist that 2 1/2 per cent beer is not intoxicating, and that the war-time act applies only to intoxicating liquor. Saloon-keepers and restaurant men will hold a meeting today for final decision. It is probable that, since the act is a federal one, local officials will leave any arrests or prosecutions under it to the federal authorities. Corporation counsel of Buffalo, Troy, Geneva, Rome, Beacon, Dunkirk, and Utica have decided that enforcement should come from federal sources. Their police departments, however, will aid in enforcement if asked by the federal authorities.

The wets have planned a celebration in Madison Square Garden for tonight, but reservations for tables in restaurants, where it has been expected celebrations would be held, have not come up to expectations.

Help for Prohibition Cause

Anything the liquor men do to disregard the law, say the dries, will help the prohibition cause. The Anti-Saloon League will not do anything to attempt to check the wets in breaking the law prior to Jan. 16, when the federal prohibition amendment goes into effect. "The manner they are," says William H. Anderson of the league, "the more fuss they kick up, the more disregard for law they show, the more certain becomes the enforcement of the law after the date when it will become a fully accomplished fact. While the league has stood for the war prohibition act, that has been a mere incident. The greatest value we have got from war-time prohibition is the direct impetus that the attitude and tactics of the liquor interests, particularly the brewers, have given the permanent proposition. If the brewery interests had consented to allow war prohibition to go into effect early in the war, in all probability the amendment would not have been ratified by this time even if it had been submitted. It was resistance of the brewers to war prohibition in 1917 which hastened submission. It was the continued resistance that hurried ratification. Now, if the brewers turn and nullify the war prohibition, that will clinch the enforcement of the amendment."

AMERICAN TROOPS LEAVE ARCHANGEL

ARCHANGEL, Russia (Friday)—(By The Associated Press)—The last of the American forces here, with the exception of Brig. Gen. Wilds P. Richardson, the American commander, and a small detachment of headquarters troops, embarked today for Brest. The forces which left were a battalion of the three hundred and tenth engineers. Before sailing, every officer of the battalion and 20 enlisted men were decorated by the Russian command for gallantry and efficiency. General Richardson and the headquarters detachment will remain here several weeks. The field railway troops on the Murmansk front will leave shortly. In view of the valuable services of these latter troops, the north Russian Government is pleading strongly for their retention throughout the summer.

HONOR FOR JOHN W. DAVIS

LONDON, England (Friday)—John W. Davis, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, was appointed today senior warden of the Grand Lodge of England, Freemasons, at a session held in Albert Hall. This honor, unique for a foreigner, was conferred upon Mr. Davis by the Duke of Connaught, grand master of the lodge. Ten thousand persons attended the ceremony.

DRIVE FOR MEN TO GO TO SIBERIA

NEW YORK, New York—Army recruiting officers here have received telegraphic instructions from the adjutant-general to make a two weeks' special drive to obtain men for service in Siberia. The period of enlistment is for three years and recruits will be sent to the Presidio in San Francisco.

EXPERT OPINIONS ON PEACE TREATY

President Lowell of Harvard University Declares Document Is Best That Could Be Expected—Ratification Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The following views of the peace treaty have been given to The Christian Science Monitor by men prominently connected with discussions of the question of world peace.

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University: "The treaty which has just been signed at Paris appears to be as good as could be expected from an inevitable compromise among so many different countries and opinions. The time has come to turn from personal bias or party politics and to consider the treaty with the covenant on its merits. Although the provisions affecting America may not be expressed in the best way, the vital interests of this country seem to be fully protected. Let us not refuse to accept the position in the world which the closer relations between the Continent and our growth have forced upon us. Having fought on the side of the civilized world, this is not the time to desert it. Above all, let us not play the German game by failing to ratify, for Germany alone has failed to gain such a failure; and let not the Senate attach reservations which leave ground for a claim by any party to the treaty, especially Germany, that the ratification by the United States is not complete and binding."

Henry B. Cabot, a member of the Massachusetts executive committee of the League of Free Nations: "I think that the League of Nations is the vital, essential and helpful part of the treaty. The hope of the present situation is in the league."

Forster Sargent, a member of the Massachusetts executive committee of the League of Free Nations: "The treaty signed under compulsion and threat of starvation by the moderate Socialists of Germany may keep them in power for a short time. It differs from other treaties imposed by conquerors on a broken people in its severity and in the included covenant intended to make its terms more binding and give it longer life. However, the covenant contains a germ of hope which will nevertheless prove a false one, as the liberals of the allied countries coordinate their efforts and assert themselves. The war to make the world 'safe for democracy,' to end autocracy and imperialistic exploitation, has not yet been won. The treaty but marks a stage in the struggle. Never was there a more sinister challenge to liberals than in its terms. If liberals fail to assert themselves, men and peoples, desperate and exploited, will continue to break out in violence and passion."

In ratifying the treaty, let us demand that the Senate make reservations and recommendations for change."

Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts: "The signing of the treaty brings the war apparently to a successful conclusion. The unconditional surrender to which Germany had to submit has been in no wise abused by the victorious Allies, but it is apparent that they have made a peace of justice. It is to be hoped that the terms of the peace are such that the nation will never again be called upon to take part in a European conflict."

Louis A. Coolidge, president of the Massachusetts branch of the League for the Preservation of American Independence, which believes the interests of the United States and its allies will best be subserved if the Senate separates the proposed League of Nations from the peace treaty and proceed so to amend the covenant as to conform it to the Declaration of Independence, Washington's farewell address, the Monroe Doctrine and the Constitution of the United States: "I am glad Mr. Wilson thinks the war is over, and I hope he will learn something about how the real Americans feel about the treaty when he returns to this country. As for the treaty signed in Paris, I do not believe that the United States Senate ought to ratify it, for it goes back on our American ideals. I regard the looting of Shantung by the Japanese, as permitted in the treaty, to be equal to the looting of Belgium by Germany, and that is but one of the many objectionable features to the treaty, and I hope the Senate will not sign it until it is amended to be more in keeping with our American principles."

The Rev. Edward Cummings, general secretary of the World Peace Foundation: "In my opinion, the United States Senate ought to be urged to ratify the treaty of peace, including the covenant for the League of Nations, not only without amendments but also without reservations that will furnish any other party to the treaty, and especially Germany, grounds for claiming that the ratification by the United States is not complete and binding. The ratification ought to be as speedy as is consistent with the opportunity for free debate. Any amendment the American people should demand ought to be submitted to the council and assembly of the league."

News Quietly Received

No Carnival in New York—Views of Senator Johnson and Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—News that the peace treaty had been signed was received here as a matter of course. When the false and true armistice reports were received last November the city turned itself into a bedlam, but

on Saturday the actual consummation of peace scarcely ruffled the surface of affairs. Newspaper bulletins did not attract much larger crowds than usual and attempts to celebrate by bell-ringing and paper-throwing, both in Brooklyn and Manhattan, were only half-hearted. The Pennsylvania, flagship of Admiral Mayo, fired a national salute, but in no neighborhood, apparently, did the signing provoke a celebration of a carnival sort.

Many prominent persons were absent from the city on week-end trips. Those who could be reached reflected various attitudes toward treaty and covenant. There does not seem to be any noticeable unanimity of opinion on the subject. Some say President Wilson has a difficult task before him if he wins the country over to the treaty and the covenant as he described them in his message on Saturday. Others believe that it will take only a few speeches from him to practically nullify the opposition to both treaty and covenant. A certain section of liberal thought stands irrevocably against both.

Even Labor Is Split

Even Labor is split on the subject. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor obtained brief statements from Ernest Boehm, secretary of the Central Federated Union, and Hugh Frayne, organizer for the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Boehm says he is not exactly on the left in Labor circles, but it is a fact that he favors a Labor party, which makes the Labor man these days a member of the radical left in the eyes of the conservative right as represented by Samuel Gompers, Mr. Frayne and other members of the American Federation. The views of Mr. Frayne and Boehm may therefore be regarded as expressive of the opinions of the two Labor factions.

"I am agreeable to the treaty and the covenant," said Mr. Boehm, except as to Art. X. I am opposed to that. It would embroil all the big nations in trouble. We ought not to stand for that. I think in saying this I am reflecting the views of organized Labor in this vicinity."

Mr. Frayne, however, said: "Everybody knows that the American Federation at Atlantic City recently went on record by what was practically a unanimous vote in favor of the treaty and covenant. It is the only hope of the world to prevent war. If wars are to be abolished this is the first step in the right direction. It may not abolish wars at once, but it will make it 99 per cent harder to go to war than ever before. As for Art. X, I think when the President comes back he will clear up the misunderstanding with regard to those who have made up their minds to oppose it, and the covenant anyway. Personally I am not afraid of the article and I am advising our people to support it. You can't express too strongly the fact that I support the whole treaty and covenant. If we had had such a league before, this terrible war might never have been fought."

Preparedness Advocated

Another view was expressed by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske:

"The war has been won, but at enormous loss compared to what it would have cost if all the nations against which Germany fought had been prepared for war. The war was really one between preparedness and unpreparedness. It was finally won by unpreparedness, but at tremendous loss of life and treasure. Great Britain and France as well as the United States were not prepared, hence the loss. It was an awful lesson in unpreparedness. As for the future I do not claim to be a prophet, but I can see no reason why the chances for peace will be any better than in the past. The enormous increase in wealth and the propinquity of nations are conducive to war. It is like the age-long conflict between good and evil. I do not think there is any reason to believe that the conditions which make for war have been so greatly changed that war in the future will be any less likely than it has been in the past."

Senator Johnson Condemns League

Hiram W. Johnson, United States Senator from California, James A. Reed, United States Senator from Missouri, Henry A. Wisewood and George Wharton Pepper spoke at a meeting of the League for the Preservation of American Independence, Inc., on Saturday evening, all opposing the league covenant. Senator Johnson said it was a "league of armed nations in a gigantic war trust," stuffed in "its very creation" of every idealistic purpose and containing within itself the germs of many wars, and riveting, as in the Shantung decision, the chains of tyranny upon millions of people and cementing for all time unjust and wicked annexations.

"It is a trust of existing present power," he said. "It will never prevent war. It will sanctify power in a new, terrible and sinister sense."

Senator Johnson particularly opposed Art. 10, calling it "the most outrageous thing ever attempted upon America."

"If any people with a perfect case for freedom should rebel," he said, "the advocates of the league would rush in, because this is exactly the design of the league. The league comes to us after its principal members have been gorged with territory. After these extraordinary accessions of territory, when each of the four nations obtains lands far greater than ever before, America undertakes by Art. X to guarantee forever these extraordinary territorial limits. This section freezes the world into immutability. It assumes to put the world in a straight jacket wherein there can be no movement for betterment or progress of humanity. Beyond and above this, the maintenance of this static condition can be accomplished by the blood of just one nation and that is ours."

Senator Reed's Position

"Are you ready, Americans," to pledge your sons and your sons' sons to maintain and preserve for all time

the present governments of the little nations we are setting up in Europe and the present governments and boundaries of the British and Japanese empires?"

The organization holding the meeting plans to take the fight against the covenant to the people. Senator Reed also attacked Art. 10, and the name of President Wilson was hissed as well as mention of the share of the benefits Great Britain was to get through the treaty. Senator Reed, however, said he was not opposed to Great Britain. He charged that there was a plot for the American capitalists to furnish large sums of money for the rehabilitation of Europe and to obtain the guarantee of these future obligations, as well as the payment of the obligations held, by involving the United States in the League of Nations. In this way, he said, the United States would be compelled to underwrite in the tears of its women and the blood of its sons the securities held by these "international profiteers."

Mr. Pepper said he had come into intimate contact lately with a good many representative Americans from all parts of the country and had in consequence a strong impression that out of every 10 people who had read this covenant and understood its meaning, at least seven were definitely and even violently opposed to it.

China's Course Approved

The fact that the Chinese delegation refused to attend the signing ceremony was received with satisfaction by the friends of China here who unite with those delegates in denouncing the Shantung agreement as an injustice to the far eastern republic. There had been a suspicion that China might sign, even after having, it is reported, been refused the privilege of making reservations with regard to the Shantung agreement. It was argued that she might take this course in order to become a member of the league and so depend upon the league for redress. But China's course is generally approved, especially in view of the fact that the very powers that made secret agreements with Japan during the war and later "put over" the Shantung agreement. It is declared that China now stands in a position to appeal to lovers of justice wherever they may be. She expects the United States Senate to come to her aid by refusing to ratify the treaty except with reservation as to Shantung. The Senate, she realizes, will have the privilege of reservation which, according to report, was denied her at Paris in spite of the fact that General Jan Smuts filed, with his signature, a statement of reservation as to certain aspects of the treaty.

FINDINGS IN EAGLE INQUIRY

Ford Motor Company Exonerated in Report of Sub-Committee of the United States Senate

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Findings of the sub-committee of the Naval Affairs Committee of the United States Senate on the resolution introduced by Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, calling for an investigation of the Ford Motor Company and its Eagle boat contracts, effectually dispose of every charge made against the company and the Navy Department. It is claimed, and, in addition, develop the fact that Mr. Ford neither sought the government contract nor profited by it.

Following are the findings:

1. No charge against the government or the Ford Company is sustained by the evidence.
2. The Eagle boats were essential to the navy problem.
3. The Eagle boat is the best type of submarine chaser.
4. The charge that the boats were leaky and unseaworthy is wholly untrue.
5. The boats are required as a part of a complete navy and in peace times, and the general board determined to complete 60 of the vessels both as an economic and naval policy.
6. The designs, plans and specifications were prepared in the Navy Department by the bureau of construction and repair and steam engineering. The Eagle boats were built in full compliance with these plans and were approved by the government inspectors and the general trial board.
7. Upon the signing of the armistice the Navy Department took up the question of cancelling the contract and left the same to the best judgment of the officials, who decided that the wise and economical thing to do was to cancel the order as to 52 of the vessels and to go on and complete the remaining 8. The Ford Company did not seek the contract. It expressly stated that it was not a shipbuilding concern and had no experience in the matter. It offered its facilities to the government to relieve a dire necessity.
9. While the Ford Company fell short of what they hoped to accomplish in deliveries, the same failure of expectation applied to other companies building ships for the government.
10. There are no grounds for criticism by reason of the increased cost of the Eagle boats over that originally hoped for.
11. The contract with the Ford Company was more favorable to the government than contracts with other companies.
12. Mr. Ford will personally make no profit out of the contract.
13. The Ford plant was the only plant at the time available for building the Eagle boats.

TZECHO-SLOVAKIA'S HOPES OUTLINED

Mercantile Mission to United States Announces All Elements Working Together—Suffrage Will Be Universal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Despite the enormous economic and political difficulties being encountered by the Tzecho-Slovak Republic, there is a decided feeling of optimism among the members of the technical mercantile mission from that country now in the United States to study engineering and farming methods that the new state will emerge triumphantly in the near future.

All elements of the population are said to be working together to surmount the difficulties and evidence of this was afforded in the personnel of the mission, which included Francis Binovec, a Social Democrat, and Joseph Spacek, an Agrarian, representatives in the National Assembly of groups which frequently are widely separated in their views. These members of the mission discussed freely many phases of the conditions facing the Republic.

Whatever reactions may take place in other parts of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, they were emphatically of opinion that Tzecho-Slovakia was done forever with the Hapsburg dynasty and the monarchic system. The estates of the former Emperor Charles, as well as those of all the nobility, have been confiscated and divided among the peasants. Titles of nobility have been abolished.

Universal Suffrage

Next autumn, there will be general elections to the National Assembly based on universal suffrage with women possessing all rights given to men either to vote or hold office. President Masaryk, they asserted, has the confidence of all classes and will be the first formally elected President for a term and with powers now being determined by the National Assembly. Elections could not be held sooner, they explained, because the Peace Conference had not defined the borders of the new State. Every minor representative of the Republic will have the privilege of election by representatives. There will be none of the persecution of minorities in the Republic that was practiced by the former Austro-Hungarian Government, Mr. Binovec declared.

"We will not treat the German element of the population in the way they treated us, but desire to have good relations exist among all nationalities within our borders. Commercial relations with all neighboring states will be encouraged, with a desire for reciprocal benefits."

Bolshevism cannot gain a foothold in Tzecho-Slovakia because the people are well-informed of its nature and not even the hard economic conditions now prevailing will make them turn to such a false theory. The Germans stripped our country of everything, particularly cattle, so that the food shortage is serious, but our crops will be available soon and with American help we will pull through.

Need of Raw Materials

"Industrially we are in great need of raw materials. The textile industry needs cotton from the United States and wool from Australia, which we hope to get. When industry is revived our principal exports will be machinery, glassware, pottery, beet sugar, and textiles. Ultimately we will be self-sustaining in agriculture, but will not be able to export much food. No farm will be larger than 200 acres, all large estates being divided under the policy of the government."

"The labor question is being worked

out satisfactorily. Strikes will be virtually unknown under a plan of industrial boards on which employees and employers will be represented for the settlement of disputes. The eight-hour day prevails not only in manufacturing, but in agriculture, except at certain seasons of planting and harvesting, when a 12-hour day is permitted, but the farm laborers will be paid 50 per cent more for overtime. There will be various kinds of state insurance for all workers. The tendency is to give women equal pay with men for equal work."

Separation of church and state, a system of public schools controlled and supported by the government and civil marriages equal with religious marriages are some of the important innovations now being written into the fundamental laws of the Republic. Members of the mission do not feel that the Republic should assume any of the war debt of the Empire, but the decision of the Peace Conference will be accepted.

OFFICIAL NEWS RADIO IS URGED

United States and Far East Can Keep in Touch Only by This Means, It Is Asserted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Stating that misrepresentations have been and are being made by special interests in the dissemination of news on matters of international concern in the Orient and the United States, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is urging that United States Government radios be used for transmission of news.

"Only through such a step," says the chamber, "can the people of the United States and the Far East keep in touch with each other, become familiar with public sentiment and conditions and avoid misunderstandings which must result from ignorance and misrepresentation."

"Not more than one newspaper in China is in a position to pay a fair share of the cost of delivering a news service from the United States. At the present time news is disseminated only through Japanese and British sources and it is only natural that news from this country should not receive the prominence or faithful reporting that would be possible through wireless under United States supervision. Such a service would eliminate to a great extent many false impressions which exist in the minds of the people of China, Russia, Siberia, etc."

It is stated that the Chamber of Commerce has investigated the feasibility of the plan and finds that little or no cost would be involved. The trans-Pacific cable service has long been totally inadequate, international business having thereby been much impaired. It is understood that the State and Navy departments of the United States are considering the plan favorably, and that the State Department has already formulated a recommendation on the matter.

BUILDING LABORERS IN CHICAGO STRIKE

CHICAGO, Illinois—Ten thousand building laborers and hod carriers were on strike Saturday for an increase in wages from 57 1/2 cents to 75 cents an hour.

Heads of the Patrolmen's Association, with a membership of 3000 out of 3500 policemen, asserted the men were not satisfied with the Council finance committee's raise of \$240 a month to \$1740 and would not accept less than \$2000.

City firemen who were voted a similar raise, also are dissatisfied and demand \$2000 a year.

PRESIDENT WILSON SAILING FOR HOME

United States Chief Executive Given Great Send-Off as the Liner George Washington Leaves French Port

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BREST, France (Sunday)—President Wilson, aboard the liner George Washington, is sailing for home tonight.

The President set sail today promptly at 2:10 p. m. As the great liner steamed out of the harbor, cheers from sailors of many nationalities mingled with the "Godspeeds" of a great throng who saw him off. French shore batteries and war vessels boomed their salutes.

His departure marked the close of more than six months' absence from Washington. During that time he has participated in some of the most remarkable incidents of all history. He came to France in the belief that the allied premiers had accepted more than they realized in signing the armistice agreement and he returns home convinced that he originally set forth a program which was more than could be realized at this time.

He feels, however, that the pact completed is a great advancement and offers hope of better things. He believes the United States' position has been responsible for a big share in this, and that henceforth she must play a partnership rôle in international affairs. The two greatest results of the Peace Conference he believes to be the promulgation of a League of Nations and the new international labor order advanced as part and parcel both of the treaty proper and the league.

President Wilson's train arrived here from Paris at 11:40 o'clock. For nearly an hour thereafter he was made the object of tremendous cheering and a general demonstration by officials, French people and American soldiers. It was 12:06 o'clock when he went aboard the George Washington and turned his back on the history-making work of the Peace Conference at Paris.

NORTH DAKOTA VOTE ON REFERENDUM

GRAND FORKS, North Dakota—An analysis of the vote on ratification of the Non-Partisan League plan discloses that in the eastern counties, notably in the Red River Valley, where the farmers have experienced unprecedented prosperity because of big crops and high prices, the Non-Partisan League has lost heavily as compared with the last election. In six counties bordering the Red River, the league has had a net loss of 2400, almost entirely in the rural districts, while the next tier of counties west of the river shows a loss in league strength of 1400 compared with the November election. In the northwest section of the State, where four successive crop failures have occurred, the league has retained its strength, and in some instances has added numbers.

POSITIONS OPEN TO TECHNICAL MEN

NEW YORK, New York—Among the thousands of college undergraduates seeking summer work there are not enough technical men to supply the needs of the shipping and foreign commerce trades in the United States. It is stated by the National Marine League's department of maritime personnel. The positions available range from special summer vacation apprenticeships on government vessels to factory administration jobs in large manufacturing export houses. Salaries vary widely with the nature of the employment.

Mandel Brothers

"Where costuming is held an art"

CHICAGO

The throngs of shoppers attending the

52nd July clearing of apparel

evidence the seasonable prestige of this far famed annual event

The varieties take account of practically every need or taste of matron, miss or child—and the price reductions are of remarkable magnitude, in view of the daily rising market. The clearance lots comprise women's and misses' frocks, suits, capes, coats, riding habits and skirts; and girls', flappers' and small children's apparel of every sort.

The accessories of dress reduced—June disposal of vast extent

Important price reductions on blouses, sweaters, hats, gloves, hosiery, lingerie, negligees, corsets and knit underwear.

Remnants of yard goods—silk and cotton—repriced for clearance.



Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Towards its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Ypres

Du sublime au ridicule il n'y a qu'un pas, said Napoleon. Tragedy and comedy, it is also well recognized, do not lie leagues apart. A concrete example, and one which both Britain and Belgium could well have dispensed with, is seen, at the present time, in the condition of Ypres. Though so short a time has elapsed since the tragedy of the war enveloped the old Flemish town, it was yet possible, on the first day of the month of June, for an "Ypres Veteran" to write to a home journal that a party of colonial officers visiting Ypres were deeply moved "at the general tendency to make Ypres a sort of second-rate country fair." It was understood that Ypres was permanently to remain "a monument of German ruthlessness and allied tenacity and sacrifice." If so, one Ypres veteran considers that the chief historic sites should be as free from cheap structural eyesores as the Forum or the Colosseum. An opinion which will be shared by British and Belgians alike. It is only the cosmopolitan "profit-hunter" who will demur, and there should be no difficulty in dealing with him promptly and efficaciously.

The Town of Bitche

The town of Bitche in Alsace, a third class fortress in 1871, has been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor by President Poincaré. Her story is a remarkable one and not very generally remembered. Defended in 1871 by Colonel Teyssier in command of a garrison of 3000 men, it held up for a period of eight months 10,000 Germans. It was still holding out, forgotten by the central authorities, after Paris had capitulated and the peace preliminaries had been signed at Versailles. Teyssier was well aware of what had happened, but, without orders, he refused absolutely to surrender. It was not until he received a message from Paris that he consented to leave the town with the full honors of war. He and his men marched away with the flag presented them by the women of Bitche under the fire of the Bavarian guns. And so Bitche was never conquered, and today, after many years, comes the reward of the Cross of the Legion of Honor. Other veterans of 1870, Strasbourg and Phalsbourg, are receiving it at the same time.

The Belgian Lion

There is, talk these days, that the Belgian lion which, from its vantage point on the great mound at Waterloo has long glared defiance at France, is about to be turned about in order that it may transfer its glare toward Germany. The suggestion, for this about-face of the famous beast is said to have been made by one of the many American soldiers who twice a day are taken by the Young Men's Christian Association on a sight-seeing trip from Brussels to Waterloo. The idea received favor at once. The guides mentioned it to their various parties, and so much sentiment has grown up in its favor that the Belgian people themselves are seriously considering the matter, and favorably, too, it is said.

The Master of Balliol's Letter

Another gratifying assurance of the resumption of life at Oxford, England, comes in the publication of a letter from the master of Balliol to a member of the British Embassy at Washington. Of the 12,000 young men that Oxford is estimated to have sent to France, the majority who can do so are now, it seems, coming back. Oxford writes the master of Balliol, is much as it was before the war, cheerful and active with undergraduate life, but the returned students have brought an atmosphere of serious purpose, which the old college town did not know five years ago. They have gained intellectually more than they lost by temporary separation from books. The college life which had "dwindled to a thread" resumes its full vigor, with something added which is making men like the master of Balliol feel that the new college life will be better than the old.

The Original Window

The original "Window of the World," the Gothic window at Madeira in which Christopher Columbus is said to have had dreaming of new worlds in the days before his great expeditions, has been exhibited for sale by its owner. It has had a checkered career since it was set in the room of the upper floor of the Esmeraldo mission in Ponce, the capital of the island, where, according to accounts, Columbus, the protégé of Esmeraldo, drew and painted his sea maps and sold them for a living. The

house was too large for ordinary purposes and later fell into ruin. Then it became a grain warehouse, and finally it was demolished in order to make way for a new street, much to the regret of the Portuguese and Spanish authorities, who valued the unique features of the architecture. However, the window was saved when the building was wrecked and now remains an important relic of the discoverer of America, and a fitting symbol of the impulse which drove men of the Dark Ages to seek the light of new worlds and new thoughts.

The Plot That Failed

A tale comes out of China which serves to illustrate anew the trials of that country where Japan is concerned. Not long ago it runs, some Japanese plotters, seeking to weaken their ancient neighbor, conceived the idea of financing a Bolshevik movement among the bandits of northern China. Their emissaries organized several hundred Chinese bandits, including presumably other discontents, and the new movement opened what it called "Bolshevik Headquarters" in Shanghai. The Chinese Government promptly discouraged the local Bolsheviks, descended on the "Bolshevik Headquarters" and that was the end of it. The idea, says a Chinese student of sociology, could have gained no headway under any conditions, because the Chinese people have no conception of either bolshevism or anarchy for propagandists to work on. Capitalism, as it is understood in the West, plays practically no part in Chinese life, and until employers and employees are sharply differentiated as Capital and Labor China will remain apart from western industrial disorders.

The Cordoba

Northern business interests dealing with Nicaragua are inclined to wish that American bankers in 1912 had been less successful in persuading that Nation to coin the cordoba. For a long time the unit of value in Nicaragua had been the sol of Peru. Nicaragua itself minted no larger coin than the peseta, worth about 20 cents in United States money, but the coins of practically every Latin-American country were in local circulation, commonly called "sols," and accepted at the same purchasing value. Northern bankers, interested in the collection of the Nicaraguan customs, thought affairs would be more conveniently conducted if Nicaragua had a coin equivalent to the American dollar, and Nicaragua obligingly minted the cordoba. But the cordoba looked very much like any other of the silver coins in general use; the Nicaraguans called it a sol, and used it on a par with the rest of them. Nowadays the average Nicaraguan rather dislikes the cordoba, and northern business men seem to be coming to think that it is rather a nuisance in commercial transactions.

A Pan-American University

The plan for an educational institution, thoroughly unique in conception and purposes, is being worked out by J. Ziegner Urburu, at Riverside, California. This institution is designed to be different from the conventional house of learning in that it is thought out in terms of Pan-Americanism. It is to be called the Pan-American University, and all of its forms and functions, according to its prospectus, are designed to promote unity and progress among the republics of the three Americas. Organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of California, the Pan-American University is described as "an international educational institution for advanced learning for the American hemisphere." An academic department will contain all the branches of learning and all the methods of instruction to be found in any of the graduate schools of the American hemisphere, and all courses and methods of instruction will be shaped to meet the needs of Pan-Americanism. The extension department will provide for the exchange of professors, teachers, and students between the universities and schools of the American continent and an exchange of the artistic and histrionic talent of the Americas. The plan will be financed by individuals and it is expected, by the governments of the American continents.

JUDGING "JAZZ"

Santa Barbara, California—July 1 will mark the beginning of the end of "jazz" music, according to Alfred Hertz, conductor of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, on the occasion of a vacation in Santa Barbara. He does not believe that the nervous tempo will be able to maintain its popularity with the steady, alcohol-less time that is coming.

"So-called 'jazz' music came in the dance-craze that preceded the outbreak of the war," Mr. Hertz observed. "There was a feverish tension abroad in the world. It seemed that something must happen and it did. Music being emotional, it caught that note and expressed it in the 'jazz'."

"Jazz is just a passing fancy and cannot be regarded as representing any serious tendency in American music," Mr. Hertz continued. "While I am not fond of it, I would not object to an occasional number in the super-heated cadence. But I do think it a matter of regret that all of the beautiful dance music we have been discarded in favor of the jazz."

"Ragtime was not so bad. It admitted of some satisfactory adaptations, and had its legitimate uses in music as not a few composers have utilized syncopeation. It is not a native American musical device."

American music is something in which Alfred Hertz is deeply interested. He believes it is in process of development now, although it is impossible as yet to define it. Music being an art, and art being impossible of forcing, Mr. Hertz says that it is useless to try to speed the coming of the day of a school of distinctive American music.



June 30th
Shepherd Stiggins
Sat on a wall
Pineapple runs
Umbrella and all.

THE BIBLIOTHECA PHILIPPICA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The seventeenth portion of Sir Thomas Phillips' manuscripts and autograph letters, classical, historical, topographical, and genealogical, was scheduled to be sold at Messrs. Sotheby's on June 24 and the three following days.

Since 1913 there has been no sale of Sir Thomas Phillips' vast collection of books and manuscripts, which first began to appear in the auction room in 1886, 1889, and 1891, when the printed books were sold. Later, other parts of the collection came under the hammer, but none have surpassed the value and interest of those which are to be sold in June.

Sir Thomas Phillips had made the collecting of manuscripts the main business of his career and already, early in the nineteenth century, was purchasing them in large quantities, of all ages, countries, languages, and subjects. "In amassing my collection of manuscripts," he declared, "I commenced with purchasing everything that lay within my reach. My principal search has been for historical and particularly unpublished manuscripts, whether good or bad, and more particularly for those on vellum. . . . The examples I always kept in view were Sir Robert Cotton and Sir Robert Harley."

Collector of MSS.

Between the years 1829 and 1824, he visited Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Switzerland in search of material for his collection. In 1824 at The Hague, when the famous Meerman manuscripts were sold, he was the chief buyer. Another great series, dating from the ninth century, he acquired in the same year from Professor Van Ess of Darmstadt. In Belgium, large batches of early MSS. on vellum coming from famous monasteries passed into his hands. At the Chardin sale, in Paris, he obtained 120 MSS., and at the Celotti he obtained 150. He remained throughout in constant communication with English and foreign booksellers. In 1836 he bought from Thorpe upwards of 1600 MSS., and among other purchases was the Earl of Guilford's splendid collection of Italian MSS. in more than 1300 volumes.

Later he collected MSS. connected with Mexico, with the French Revolution in many volumes, and in 1836 there came into his possession 400 lots from the Heber collection, including early English poetry and French romances. He further obtained 97 volumes of charters, grants, rolls, and the original cartulary of Battle Abbey since its foundation. He collected 4000 or 5000 volumes of oriental MSS., among them an illustrated Greek MS. of Dioscorides. He possessed a great many works on America, and many wonderful books bound in ornamental metal and studded with crystals and gems. The whole collection numbered about 60,000 in books and manuscripts.

A Great Student
At Middle Hill in Worcestershire, Sir Thomas Phillips built in 1822 a printing press, so as to make the manuscripts more available to the public. In 1862, he removed his treasures to Thriestaine House, Cheltenham, where

he had more room for them. Not only was Sir Thomas Phillips a great collector, but what is perhaps more rare, he was also a great student of his manuscripts and there were preserved an immense number of notebooks, filled with remarks by him, on his different possessions.

Many of the German, Dutch, Belgian and Alsace-Lorraine MSS. have already been rebought by their various governments, while others have been bought for public and private collections. The chief interest to many in the forthcoming sale will center round the great collection of manuscripts relating to North and South America. Nothing could be of more value to the student of the early history of America, of its internal relations and those with the mother country during the centuries which preceded the War of Independence, than these manuscripts, dating from the first years after the discovery of America by Columbus.

There are included a great number of photographs of early charts, maps, plans, and original letters and papers relating to the government of the different states, at various periods in their history. Among many interesting manuscripts, there is an autograph letter of J. H. Bastide of Boston, giving full details of a proposed expedition to take Cape Breton by surprise, and a Boston Chronicle for the year 1758, "with many Supplements and Extraordinary Papers and Index." In this part of the collection there is a unique unpublished letter of Sir Francis Drake, who in this year (1578) captured Catagena and San Domingo and brought back to England the first colonists of Virginia.

Explorer's Accounts

Here also are "Collections for the Life of Sir Martin Frobenius and the History of his three Voyages for the discovery of the North West Passage." They include the original manuscript of Michael Lok's account of Martin Frobenius's third voyage for the discovery of the Northwest Passage, in the "Yere 1578." There is an account of the "Ships that were bought, together with their tackle, ordnance repairs, weapons, etc." At the end there is a list of the stockholders beginning with "My Lord High Treasurer," and the dividends or "wagys" which they received. It is interesting to learn that the Queen's share on her £4000 was £120.

There is a collection of seven very early and large maps, drawn shortly after the discovery of America, exquisitely painted and illuminated, in gold and colors, on vellum. They are adorned with drawings of trees, lions, ships, and flags of the various nations, and with small views of European

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cities, such as Rome, Constantinople, Seville, and also of Alexandria and Jerusalem. It is thought from certain evidences that the maps must have been made between 1509 and 1530, and from the painting of a large imperial double-headed eagle in the middle of the first map, it is concluded that they must have been drawn for Charles V himself.

Unique Charts

Another Portulano is a collection of 14 charts, drawn and painted in gold upon the finest vellum, the work of an Italian geographer, about the middle of the sixteenth century. As a History of Geography, but chiefly of that of America, the catalogue states, the manuscript is truly invaluable, and indeed it would be difficult to imagine a more beautiful or interesting world-survey from the point of view of the sixteenth century cartographer and artist.

A very rich item in the collection is a series of letters of Sir John Fastolf, the hero of Shakespeare's "Henry IV" and "The Merry Wives of Windsor," together with his hitherto unknown will, some original documents and other papers. These letters to "my welbelovyd frendys" Sir Thomas Howys, to "my cosyn John Paston," and to one or two other friends or relations, do not appear in Sir John Fastolf's "Paston Letters," nor apparently has their existence been known by authorities writing on the history of Sir John Fastolf. How far this son of a Norfolk squire was the model for Shakespeare's Falstaff it is impossible to say, but there seems no doubt that his contemporaries regarded him in large measure as the character Shakespeare sought to reproduce. Shakespeare reports him accurately to have been brought up in the household of the Norfolks, and he was well acquainted with Southwark, where he had a house and where it will be remembered that, according to Shakespeare, he spent much time at the Boar's Head.

Shakespearean

The fact that Shakespeare made him "an emblem of mock valor," may be due to the rumor that he had fled from the enemy at the Battle of Patay, but there seems very little doubt that he was a brave soldier as he was a shrewd man of business, very jealous of his dignity as a knight and squire, possessing 94 manors and four residences. He does not appear to have been in the nature of a jester and some authorities have repudiated the idea that Shakespeare had him in mind when writing the character of Falstaff, whom it is said he originally called Sir John Oldcastle, altering it to Falstaff, at the request of Lord Cobham, with whom Oldcastle was a family name.

Among other fascinating items in this truly wonderful collection of which it is difficult to give any adequate idea in an article, either as regards scope or richness in detail, there is a beautiful little manuscript containing the Canon and Credo of Dante; an original letter signed by Napoleon I written to Admiral Bruyès who was in command of the squadron which conveyed Napoleon to Egypt; a manuscript of the sixteenth century of the works of Ovid; a volume of early quarto plays of Shakespeare, including "The Merchant of Venice" and "Richard III"; a letter from Voltaire to Burgin, the famous historian; and the ancient Cartulary of Bath Abbey, originally founded in 676. The manuscript, which is of the fourteenth century on vellum, contains charters of Henry I, II, III, of King John, Richard I, and Edward I.

While the 554 works here catalogued, relating to North and South America, form the most striking feature of this collection, and must certainly be the most rich and remarkable documents ever possessed by one individual and put up for sale, there are further manuscripts relating to Asia, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, France, and India, which for the beauty of their workmanship, not less than for their historic significance, will arouse the enthusiasm of the antiquary, as, indeed, of many others, while laying no claim to such title, will find their imagination and artistic sense capable, in some measure, of supplying the deficit.

AERIAL FIRE PATROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN DIEGO, California.—The first practical test of the aerial fire patrol in the Cleveland National Forest has proved successful. Lieut. James Molison detected fire on San Jacinto

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Mountain, 50 miles north, and telephoned by wireless to the ranger at Oak Grove, and in less than an hour word was received that the fire had been extinguished.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 763)

The Farmer and Food Prices

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
I noticed your editorial in issue of May 14 regarding "Farmers Union of Maine."

As a Farmer Union member and an officer of one of the locals, I wish to thank you for your very tolerant article. Much more so than much the city first generally published in connection with the farmer.

I believe it is well, and high time, that the city people should take an interest in the distribution of goods. Not only food, but all sufficient for the home. They will find if they investigate that the cost of distribution of the supplies is as great a tax on their expense account as the distribution of food.

It is entirely possible and practicable for the city people to unite in groups and run their own distribution system, not wait for the city, state or federal government to take a hand in it; and if we are to judge as to what any branch of the government would do for us, we may well hesitate to ask any branch of the government to interfere after having observed what the federal government has done with the railroads and the wire lines.

The community store run by the members, even with all the work done by the members, is entirely possible and will save money for any community.

You mention the direct dealing of farmers with consumers and call special attention to the roadside business of farmers and the tendency to charge full price for produce at these stands. It is well known and cannot be denied that it costs money to distribute goods, whether it be at a city store or at a plank put across two barrels beside the road, and it is quite conceivable that the cost of selling a quart of strawberries at the roadside stand will be as much as at the highly organized city store. So it is not fair to say that the farmer in any system of direct selling should of necessity, and because it is direct selling, charge a lower price. The roadside stand may or may not be an economical and efficient method of distribution dependent on local conditions. What the community needs is an economical and efficient distribution of goods, all goods. We do not have it now.

We have in the past two years heard much about cost plus ten and the word profit. I want to say I believe the farmer is not asking for profit. The farmer wants interest on his investment. He also wants wages that correspond with workers of similar intelligence and industry in other lines.

This system of higher wages and shorter hours for the city worker is not all gain to him, for this very fact that higher wages, to the shoe worker who markets the shoes that the farmer buys, directly affect the cost of the food that the farmer raises. The raise in the pay of the trainmen automatically raises the freight rates and also the cost of the supplies the trainman buys with his increased wages. It is all an endless chain, and so far the farmer has been behind, as is proved by the flow of young men from the country to the city and the numerous good farms that are not being run to produce food, because to produce food does not pay such good wages as other jobs available.

(Signed) J. L. DEAN.

Waterville, Maine, May 22, 1919.

THE AMERICAN MULE AND ITS WAYS

From an article in The New York Herald
It would appear that the mule is distinctively an American product. There are, of course, mules abroad, but they are not real mules in our sense.

Missouri is the greatest mule raising state of the Union. More and finer animals are reared in this section of the country than anywhere else on earth, and East St. Louis is the greatest mule market of the world.

Next ranks Tennessee, but it does not turn out two-thirds of the number of mules afforded by Missouri.

Roughly speaking, mules are divided into two classes, the cotton and the sugar mule. The latter is the better grade, the huge, well-built animals which are used on the sugar plantations of the far south, while the cotton mules are smaller and more adapted for use in the cotton fields.

Mules have also figured largely in our wars, but the American mule abroad has not been so successfully employed, for the reason, it has been said by one officer, that his dinky driver was not hired along with him. During the present European war, however, considerable use has been made of the American mule.

A Confederate veteran used to tell how he lost his cavalry mount in the fighting around Chattanooga. Later he obtained a mule for a mount and the mule got its baptism of fire in the fighting at Chickamauga.

Now it was a peaceful mule and nothing louder than the sounds of the farm had ever assailed its ears until that day at Chickamauga.

The company was ordered to charge through a wood. There had been a good deal of firing all morning, but the mule, beyond pricking up its ears, paid no attention to it. However, when the company got into the woods the firing was closer and the mule did not appear to relish it at all. Then some shells began dropping about the company. Whereat the mule wheeled and started for the rear.

The narrator never forgot that. He could not turn the mule's head toward the front and he could not stop it. He did make it pause once or twice, and all the time the bullets and shells were dropping, and every one was yelling with laughter as the company passed the man and the mule.

The mule started galloping in the opposite direction and its rider could not stop under half a mile. Then the stop was only momentary, for the mule merely paused long enough to pitch its rider over its head. Then the mule went on its way. He never saw it again. Smarting with humiliation, he made his way back through the woods and finally rejoined his company.

One of the most stirring stories told in the army by old timers is that pertaining to Sergeant Hanley and an army mule. On that fateful day in 1876 when the brave Custer and his band were wiped out by the Indians, a Missouri mule came very near being responsible for the annihilation of Reno's battalion on the Little Big Horn, a few miles distant. In fact had it not been for one Hanley, an Irish sergeant, the mule would have succeeded. A medal of honor was conferred upon Hanley for riding that mule back to the lines.

Reno's column, after separating from Custer, was attacked by a tremendous force of Indians. After the charge across the open the army of the reds and the attenuated line of the whites were parallel and face to face. There was little ammunition with Reno's column and most of that was on the back of the Missouri mule chosen for the job of carrying it because of its unusual size and strength.



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UNUSUAL ACTIVITY FOR VACCINATION

Medical Liberty League of Boston Reports Compulsory Efforts Among School Children and Points to Avenue of Escape

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Unusual activity among various county and municipal health authorities throughout Massachusetts to compel vaccination of children has met with renewed resistance on the part of the Medical Liberty League of Boston, according to its secretary, Mrs. Jessica Henderson. Widespread propaganda by pro-vaccinationists and vivisectionists, purporting to show that "by law" unvaccinated children can be summarily excluded from schools in this State, is pronounced false by officials of the Medical Liberty League. They point to the section of the statute in question, reading, "A child who has not been vaccinated shall not be admitted to a public school, except upon presentation of a certificate signed by a registered physician designated by the parent or guardian, that the physician has at the time of giving the certificate personally examined the child and that he is of the opinion that the physical condition of the child is such that his health will be endangered by vaccination." Thus the law, officials of the league assert, cannot compel vaccination of those children who have obtained accredited certificates stating that the physician believes them unfit for vaccination.

The Medical Liberty League says that since there are physicians in nearly every town and city in Massachusetts who believe that no child is fit for vaccination, parents who do not wish to resign their children to the needless and autocratic process of vaccination may find relief in this way. The Medical Liberty League has printed certificate forms to be filled in only by the child's name and address and the signature of the physician, and merely stating that in the latter's opinion the child named is unfit for vaccination. Thousands of these have been used, and they may be obtained from the Boston office or any of its branches.

"Despite this exemption by certificate provided in the law, physicians and school authorities do not tell the parents about it, and what is more, just so long as a compulsory vaccination law exists, will health authorities carry the execution of that law to unwarranted lengths," stated Mrs. Henderson. "Whenever there are two or three cases of something, upon the nature of which the doctors themselves disagree, certain health authorities will continue to declare epidemics and proceed to compel immediate vaccination. They can assume a power to put children out of school, whenever they do not wish to accept the children's certificates. And, as in a large number of cases of which we have become aware, poor people can be forced to pay \$3 per child each year to the physician for his signature on their renewed certificates. We know of certain physicians, however, who are willing to sign the certificates free of charge. We find that there are many wealthy children who have been allowed to go all the way through the schools without being pushed regarding vaccination, but the poor are not allowed to escape."

Recently two girls in Dorchester, Massachusetts, were sent home from school and not allowed to return for four weeks because they had not been vaccinated, even though they had certificates, and it was just at a time when promotion was drawing near. The parents threatened suit against the city of Boston, and last Monday the children were permitted to return to school for the remaining two days of the school year. In February two children in Somerville, Massachusetts, were excluded from school though they had certificates, but the parents declared themselves willing to take it into court and the school took the children back after keeping them out about three weeks.

This sort of thing caused the Medical Liberty League to insert advertisements in many newspapers in the State advising parents that unvaccinated children could not thus be excluded from school. League officers assert that no local authorities in any city or town in the Commonwealth can under the present state law compel vaccination when the children have certificates. The league secretary further says that though all over the State parents are being made to believe that children expecting to enter school for the first time in the fall must be vaccinated now, the law does not require it. A district health officer in a certain Massachusetts town is charged with having quoted a local ruling as a substitute for the law of the State. The Medical Liberty League points out that such district rulings cannot be enforced. Parents in Massachusetts were therefore advised against allowing themselves to be misled, and requested to communicate with the league at once regarding any cases.

Some cities in the Commonwealth, as, for instance, Fall River, are said to be strong centers against vaccination.

BAY STATE FARE TO BE TEN CENTS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—No 7-cent tickets or metal tokens will be accepted for fares on the Bay State Street Railway lines beginning July 1, when the initial fare becomes 10 cents. The tickets and tokens can be redeemed for 7 cents each at the company's offices. The trustees announce that the increase of fare is necessary because a deficit of \$300,000 has ac-

cumulated during the present month and nothing was earned toward interest charges or the principal of state-guaranteed bonds. It is hoped that by a system under which the road has been divided into 12 districts, the fare of each district to be eventually based on the district's financial condition, cheaper fares may come back within a few months in some districts.

WAR-TIME CONTROL ACTS ARE PUZZLING

Differ as to When Government Supervision of Private Activities Shall Cease—Congress in Dark on Official End of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The signing of the peace treaty at Versailles has presented many new problems to Congress for solution in the form of a puzzle over the ending of the war-time supervision by the government of private activities.

The war-time control acts passed by the war Congress which ended on March 4 provide that the government supervision shall end at different lapses of time after the war has officially ended, but Congress is totally in the dark as to when the war can be called officially ended.

A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, undoubtedly will be called upon to give an opinion deciding whether the signing of the treaty terminates government control, or whether the termination of government supervision over fuel, food, and other private activities must await the formal ratification of the treaty.

Waiting for a Decision
The multitude of war-time control laws terminate at "the end of the war," "the termination of the war," "during the emergency," "when a state of war is ended," and "with the coming of peace." The result of the differences in wording of the various laws is that the whole war-time control legislation is in an intricate legal tangle.

Some of the war-time control activities voted the government during the war have been summarily ended by the failure of Congress to appropriate funds for their maintenance. Among these are the War Trade Bureau and the Fuel and Food administrations.

Members of Congress who want a speedy return to normal conditions are waiting for a decision from the Attorney-General on when the war is officially terminated. Should the Attorney-General rule that the war does not end until the treaty has been finally ratified, a series of bills will be introduced in Congress repealing the war-time powers conferred upon the government.

The Attorney-General's decision will also affect the measures now pending in Congress to repeal war-time control of the telephone and telegraph lines.

Legal Limitations
The legal limitations placed on the principal war-time measures are as follows:

Railroads—Twenty-one months after the end of the war.
Telegraphs and Telephones—Ratification of peace treaty or sooner in the discretion of the President.
Food and Fuel—When peace is proclaimed.
Espionage Act—End of the war.
War Trade Board and Export Control—End of the war.
War Finance Corporation—Six months after the termination of the war.
Reorganization of Government Bureaux Under the Overman Law—Six months after the war.
Alien Property Custodian—As Congress directs.
Government Operations of Ships—Five Years After the War.
Agricultural Stimulation—Six months after the war emergency.
Each one of these provisions for ending government control involves legal questions that cannot be settled until the Attorney-General has ruled on the question of when the war comes to an end.

TOWNLEY-GILBERT TRIAL TESTIMONY

JACKSON, Minnesota—O. G. Lee, sheriff of Jackson County, testifying at the trial of A. C. Townley and Joseph Gilbert, regarding Non-Partisan League activities in Jackson County during the early period of the war, declared: "It looked peculiar to me that the league organizers were active only in German communities in Jackson County."

Mr. Townley, president of the National Non-Partisan League, and Mr. Gilbert, organizer, are charged with having conspired to teach disloyalty. "I came to the conclusion that there must be something pro-German about the Non-Partisan League," testified Mr. Lee.

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FARMER IMMUNITY BILL IS CONTESTED

Measure Sent to Illinois Governor Said to Exempt Packers and Canning Firms From Prosecution for Conspiracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Immunity from criminal prosecution for conspiracy to farmers who engage in collective bargaining in marketing their products, granted in an amendment to the Illinois Anti-Trust Law, adopted by the Legislature, and awaiting the Governor's signature, is being vigorously contested by the State's attorney, Maclay Hoyne. The promotion of the amendment by farm bureau interests is the outcome of the suit of the State's attorney against the Milk Producers Association of Chicago, in which he sought to convict all eight of the association's officials for conspiracy to fix prices for milk.

In reply to a statement of Gov. Frank O. Lowden for a statement of his objections to the amendment, Mr. Hoyne characterized the bill as "one granting special privilege to specified classes," and "legalizing conspiracy among dairymen and farmers."

Milk producer interests, when questioned by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, declared they would not answer Mr. Hoyne's attack, preferring to let the amendment stand on its own merits. They feel sure, they stated, that the Governor will hardly dare veto the act in the face of the widespread support it has received.

The amendment declares "associations, corporate or otherwise, of farmers, gardeners or dairymen, including live stock farmers and fruit growers, engaged in making collective sales or marketing for its members or shareholders of farm, orchard or dairy products produced by its members or shareholders, are not conspiracies, contracts, agreements, arrangements or combinations made by such associations or the members or directors thereof, in making such collective sales and in marketing and prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, are not conspiracies and they shall not be construed to be injurious to the public trade."

This provision, according to an official in the Department of Justice, tends to render immune from conspiracy prosecution anyone having dealings with farmers, exempting the big canning companies and the packers who prepare farm products for public consumption, and practically annulling the anti-trust law, except as it applies to concerns engaged in lines of business not connected in any way with farm products.

This amendment is practically a duplicate of a law exempting farmers from anti-trust prosecutions passed in New York in 1918. Wisconsin has recently adopted a similar law.

Chicago Milk Producers

New Suit Against Them Under Sherman Anti-Trust Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—While the amendment passed in the Illinois Legislature exempting farmers from anti-trust prosecutions under the state law is expected to do away with the suit of Maclay Hoyne, state's attorney, against the Milk Producers Association of Chicago, which was recently put over until September, the office of United States District Attorney Cline is preparing one against

them under the Sherman anti-trust law. It is now in grand jury stage and is expected to come up in September.

In the meantime Arthur Capper, Senator from Kansas, has introduced in the United States Senate a bill intended to amend the Sherman law to make it lawful for farm organizations to operate. This bill gives all such organizations the right to organize and make collective sales and collective purchases for their members, and to enter into contracts, agreements, arrangements or combinations through their officers and directors.

KOREAN LIBERALS REPUDIATE JAPAN

President of New Republic, in Message to Peace Conference, Says People Will Not Abide by Dictation of the Japanese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—While Japan has secured her main demands at the hands of the Peace Conference, the refusal of the Chinese delegates to sign the peace treaty, coupled with continued protests here from the representatives of the Korean movement for independence, is causing considerable apprehension in official circles here over the disturbed conditions in the Far East.

A few hours before the German delegates put their signatures to the treaty, Mr. Clemens, as chairman of the Peace Conference, received a cable message notifying the delegates that "the people and government of Korea will not be bound by or consider valid any act or signature of the Japanese Government or delegates affecting the governmental policy or independence of Korea."

This cable message, a copy of which was delivered at the White House and State Department, was sent by Syngman Rhee as President of the Republic of Korea, and is as follows:

"On behalf of the people and legitimate government of Chosen, now the Republic of Korea, I hereby notify you, and, through you, all commissioners or delegates to the Peace Conference, that the people and government of Korea will not be bound by the signature or any act of the Japanese Government or Japanese ministers or delegates affecting the territorial integrity governmental policy, or independence, of Korea or Chosen. We have asserted and will maintain absolute independence of Korea. As per previous advice, the Hon. J. Klusick S. Kim is the duly appointed and accredited Minister or delegate from the government of Korea to the Peace Conference. Any act or signature not concurred in or approved by him will not be binding upon or considered valid by the people and government of Korea."

BRITISH DIRIGIBLE EXPECTED JULY 5 OR 6

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The British dirigible R-34 is expected to arrive in the United States on July 5 or 6, on a round trip flight across the Atlantic. The British Air Attaché has requested that American merchant ships on the North Atlantic send radio weather reports to Cape Race for both the outward and return voyage of the dirigible. The R-34 will land on Long Island, and will remain only long enough to replenish its fuel and gas supply.

ALIEN AGITATORS BEING DEPORTED

Two Sent From New York City Were Editors of Anarchist Papers—Action Taken Under Federal Law Recently Enacted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—More than a score of alien agitators have been deported through Ellis Island in the last week, following a secret service investigation of radical centers, and it is understood that a number of alien anarchists, Bolsheviks, and I. W. W. also will be sent away soon. Two of the men deported were editors of radical papers: Pedro Sanchez Martin of El Corsario, who runs an anarchist organ published in New York and who was smuggled into the United States last summer through Mexico and has been prominent among radical agitators ever since, and Luigi Gallieni, editor of a Boston paper known as Cronaca, a Boston paper known as a friend of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman.

The deportations are being made under authority of a law signed by President Wilson last October, which provides that "aliens who are anarchistic, aliens who believe in or advocate the overthrow, by force or violence, of the government of the United States, or of all forms of law, aliens who disbelieve in, or are opposed to all forms of organized government, aliens who teach or advocate the assassination of public officials, aliens who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of public property, or aliens who belong to organizations which advocate or approve any of these crimes, shall be deported."

A study of the records of the men deported shows that many of them were smuggled into the United States through Mexico, and were among the most active radical agitators in the United States.

Further investigation of radical activities centered interest in the Rand School of Social Science. It had been reported that Charles D. Newton, Attorney-General, was taking legal steps to annul the charter of the American Socialist Society, under which the school was conducted, on the grounds that the society was recently convicted in the federal courts and fined for circulating seditious literature. In reference to this, the school's attorney announced that no official notification of any such proceedings had been received, and he claims that there are no legal grounds for such procedure.

A meeting of police chiefs was held yesterday to formulate plans for curbing activities of alien agitators. Representatives from 35 cities that have figured in the recent bomb plots, together with secret service agents and government officials, conferred on a plan for exchanging data on the movements of so-called "red agitators." Important information which has been unearthed in the course of recent investigation of radical centers was produced, and a plan of exchanging such information, so that the police heads of different cities could be kept informed, was formulated.

Radical Letters Traced

More Documents Introduced in New York City Hearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—That Archibald E. Stevenson, of counsel for

the joint legislative committee on seditious activities in New York State, at its hearing in the City Hall, permitted the fact to go unnoticed that the date of the sending of a bill to Santeri Nuorteva of the Soviet Bureau for copies of the pamphlets "Soviets at Work," was August, 1918, whereas the Soviet Bureau was not organized until after Jan. 1, 1919, was charged by Mrs. Bertha H. Mailly, executive secretary of the Rand School for Social Science in answer to the allegation that the Soviet Bureau had supplied the Rand School with lists of names to which literature was to be sent, and then refused to pay the bill. Mrs. Mailly said that the letter was a circular letter, but addressed in her handwriting to Mr. Nuorteva, at whose request the pamphlets were sent out, when he was acting as representative of the Finnish Socialist Republic, months before he was connected with the Soviet Bureau.

At that hearing an extract from The New York Communist of June 14, seized at the raid on the Rand school, was put in evidence. This read: "Do We Hold That the Revolution Must Come by Violence? To answer this question by yes or no would be asinine. It may, again, it may not. The left wing, all the protests of the right wing to the contrary notwithstanding, repudiates socialism by assassination. The left wing hopes that the proletariat will conquer its enemy, the capitalist class, with as little bloodshed as possible."

Senator Lusk, chairman of the committee, coming upon it, called it a clear violation of the state penal law and recommended that it be sent, together with the facts in reference to its circulation, to the district attorney's office. Mr. Stevenson called attention to the fact that Mr. Zucher, of the editorial board, had been convicted and sentenced under the Espionage Act to 15 years' imprisonment.

An interesting letter from Mr. Nuorteva's files in the Soviet Bureau, was signed by George Creel, chairman of the committee on Public Information, Washington, District of Columbia. This was addressed to Milan F. Martin, 209½ Twelfth Street, Detroit, Michigan, and read:

"I have just received your letter dated Oct. 6. You are doubtless confusing me with a socialist named Creel, of St. Louis, for I was never in Wyandotte, Michigan, in my life."

"I note your indignation because of the release by the government of certain documents tending to prove that Lenin and Trotsky were paid and direct agents of the German Government. You advance no proof at all other than your own faith in Lenin and Trotsky."

"How any man, who calls himself an American citizen, can still have faith in these assassins is beyond my ability to grasp. As for Nuorteva, under examination, he stated flatly that he was for the Bolsheviks as against the United States."

"You are entitled to your opinions and your convictions, but I say to you quite frankly that they come close to actual disloyalty."

Very truly,

(Signed)
"GEORGE CREEL, Chairman."
Mr. Stevenson commented that it was rather interesting in view of the statement made by Mr. Creel, to find that prior to that date, Mr. Nuorteva had made out his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States.

TROOPS ARRIVE AT NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York—Nearly 7500 troops arrived here on Saturday. The *Aolus*, from St. Nazaire, was first, with 3354 soldiers, followed by the *Santa Paula*, also from St. Nazaire, with 2003, and the *Santa Rosa*, from Bordeaux, with 1911.

GREETING IN BOSTON FOR DR. DE VALERA

Nearly 50,000 People Attend Meeting in Interest of Irish Independence—Recognition of "Irish Republic" Demanded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Dr. Eamon de Valera, who calls himself President of the Irish Republic, was greeted yesterday afternoon by nearly 50,000 persons in Fenway Park at a meeting in the interest of Irish independence. Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston; David I. Walsh, United States Senator from Massachusetts, and Edward W. Quinn, Mayor of Cambridge, Massachusetts, were among the speakers.

Dr. de Valera and his secretary, Harry J. Boland, began their addresses in Gaelic, but spoke principally in English. It was de Valera's first appearance at a public meeting in this country.

"Friends, Gaels and friends of the Gael, I speak to you in the Gaelic tongue to tell you that I bring from the great white hills of Ireland a message to you," said Doctor de Valera. "I regret that my voice will not carry to the limits of this meeting—would that every one here would hear that greeting. I know it finds a responsive chord in your hearts."

"They told us during the war that we had lost the sympathy of our people in America. I never minced words and I told them that they lied. I knew that the people of the land which showed the way to true liberty, the land in which I had the honor to be born, was not going to misunderstand the striving of a people against a tyranny far greater than that alleged against Germany."

"When the opportunity presented to come to you I came as I came to the people of Clare, when, after liberation from prison, my first words were: 'In England we are branded as criminals, in England we are told that our own people call us traitors. I will be judged by the Irish people, and if they call me traitor, I will hang my head in shame.' You know the verdict of Clare, and I believe that I shall carry back to Ireland the same verdict from the people of America."

"The Irish, he said, are deeply interested in the welfare of humanity and in ending wars. The peace nominally signed yesterday," he said, had resulted, according to a British Cabinet Minister, in 23 new wars. Such a peace, he said, would be a mockery unless the United States took the leadership of the world, to which democratic traditions entitle her, and insisted upon the realization of the moral aims of the war featured in the period of hostilities."

Dr. de Valera was enthusiastically cheered, and cheers were also given for the Irish Republic.

Resolutions were adopted declaring "in favor of independence for Ireland and demanding that the United States Government recognize the Irish Republic."

Dr. de Valera will visit Cambridge today and will return to New York in the evening.

GERMANS SENT HOME

CHARLESTON, South Carolina—Nine hundred Germans who have been interned in this country and who have requested that they be returned home left here Saturday on the army transport *Martha Washington*. They will land at Rotterdam and proceed thence to Germany. Some 1500 others are due to leave July 1.

C. F. Hovey Company

Tel. Beach 3460

Summer, Chauncy and Avon Streets
Boston, Mass.

Shop by Mail

Waists

for the

Coming Holiday

Striped Tub Silk Waists, or Pongee if preferred, in a semi-tailored style (illustrated)..... \$5.75

For Vacation a Necessary

Fibre Silk Sweater in a two-tone tricolette weave. Black with white, black with blue, black with purple. (Illustrated)..... \$9.75

Slip-On Sweaters of Shetland wool with brushed wool collars. Formerly \$8.75
Now, each..... \$3.75

Main Elevators—Second Floor

Crepe de Chine Waists, with tucked and embroidered fronts, in flesh color or white (illustrated)..... \$6.75

Georgette Waists of extra heavy quality, embroidered fronts with flat collar, come in flesh, white or black (illustrated)..... \$8.75

A new line of Georgette Waists in navy or black with white or bisque linings. This is a popular type of waist and there are few in the market..... \$14.75

Main Elevators—Second Floor



IF THE GERMANS HAD WON THE WAR

Germany Would Have Demanded That Her Military Rule on the Continent Be Established for All Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—During the war the question was sometimes heard among the Allies: What will Germany's terms be in case she wins the war? The question has been more or less answered by unofficial statements of prominent Germans themselves, and by their literature before and after hostilities; but, according to a writer in The Times of London, it remained for Matthias Erzberger, Vice-Premier of Germany, to put them into concrete form. While the conditions which he formulated date back to the beginning of the war, they are none the less indicative of the German national ambitions in this important matter.

Says the writer in The Times: "Mr. Lyle, M. P., mentioned in the House of Commons the desirability to find out and publish what peace terms the Germans would have imposed had they won the war. Ample enough for that purpose are the numerous quotations of what was demanded by various leading German spokesmen and newspapers, which the Swiss Socialist, S. Grumbach, collected in his large book, 'Das Annexionistische Deutschland.' But a still more useful document appears to have just come to light, namely, a memorandum which Herr Erzberger, the crafty German politician and ambitious member of the present Imperial German Government, sent in September, 1914, to a number of German statesmen and military leaders for their approval. The memorandum was published in the Kreuz Zeitung of June 3 last, and extensively reproduced in the Amsterdam Telegraaf of June 6. I summarize from the latter the following:

Wholesale Annexation
"Herr Erzberger, assuming, of course, that Germany was bound to win the war, began by saying that it was their pressing duty to use the results of victory in such a manner that Germany's military rule on the continent was established for all times. Therefore her military authority had not only to be established over Belgium, but also over the whole Channel coast of France, from Dunkerque to Calais and Boulogne. It was also necessary for Germany to possess the British Channel Islands opposite Cherbourg. Erzberger called it 'the justified claim of German industry to obtain control over the whole mining area of French Lorraine. He wanted annexation at the expense of Russia, which he would 'shut off from the Baltic and the Black Sea.' The Russian Baltic provinces could 'partly be annexed to Prussia, or become 'independent (sic) states under supreme military rule of Germany.' In Africa, Germany would establish a German Central Africa, for which she had to get Belgian and French Congo, British Nigeria, Dahomey, and the French west coast of Africa. In this connection, Herr Erzberger made a remark that deserves particular attention in regard to the cry that Germany must have colonies as an outlet for her large population. 'We do not,' he wrote, 'require colonies for settlers, especially because after the war there will be less emigration than in the last years before the war, when more foreigners immigrated than Germans emigrated.'

"If the territorial claims made by Erzberger were greedy enough, what is to be said of the financial demands in his memorandum? He laid it down that the monetary bearing powers of the various allied countries 'could not be decisive for the largeness of the war indemnity.' Germany should claim from them: apart from 'a large amount to be paid immediately, annual payments could be fixed.' And to determine the compensation of Germany's war cost, Herr Erzberger suggested that the following points should be taken into consideration:

"1. Complete restitution of Germany's direct war costs, for which he found 10,000,000,000 marks (nominally £500,000,000) rather a too low than a too high estimate. 'This was written after the first month of the war, when Germany's war cost was not anything like that sum.'

"2. Complete compensation for war damages, as in East Prussia. Payment of National Debt

"3. Payment of Germany's whole national debt, '80 per cent of which arose from expenses for her army, navy, and colonial expeditions.' 'In that way,' wrote this astounding German spokesman, '250,000,000 marks put in Germany's annual budget for interest would be set free, and could form a reserve fund, so that for many years after the war no taxes needed to be raised in Germany.'

"4. The establishment of an imperial fund for invalids, for which Germany would demand from her enemies about 5,000,000,000 marks.

"5. The establishment of a fund for erecting German cable and wireless stations, besides a fund to be placed at the disposal of the Kaiser, out of which he could give honorary grants to victorious army commanders and capable statesmen' (like Herr Erzberger himself).

"6. The establishment of funds for social purposes, as the improvement of workmen's dwellings, Imperial mortgage banks for the German middle and laboring classes, etc.

"In short, apart from placing the continent of Europe firmly under the German military heel, His Excellency Herr Erzberger would have annexed right and left and made the allied nations pay not only Germany's actual

and entire war costs, but also her pre-war national debt, the maintenance of her invalids, the rewarding of her military and political leaders, and the costs of her social reforms. Compared with that all the peace terms of the allied and associated governments for Germany are a mere bagatelle."

HALF BILLION ASKED FOR THE WATERWAYS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Expenditure of \$500,000,000 in the next five years in developing a national waterways system is proposed in a bill introduced by Guy E. Campbell, Democrat, Representative from Pennsylvania, at the request of the president of the Mississippi to Atlantic Internal Waterways Association. One hundred million dollars would be spent annually, as follows: \$33,000,000 for improvements on the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio and Illinois rivers and their tributaries, \$17,000,000 on Beaver and Mahoning rivers, and for a canal connecting headwaters of the Mahoning with Lake Erie; \$18,000,000 for purchase and improvement of Cape Cod, Delaware and Raritan, Chesapeake and Delaware, Schuylkill and Lehigh canals, and for building one from Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia, to the Chesapeake Bay; \$10,000,000 for deepening Hudson River to New York City; \$10,000,000 for intracoastal canals along north shore of the Gulf of Mexico; \$5,000,000 for Pacific Coast interior waterways; \$20,000,000 for harbor improvements on the Great Lakes and the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts.

DISCRIMINATION IN SHIP WORK ALLEGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SAN FRANCISCO, California—According to a resolution passed at a recent meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council, it is claimed that first-hand information is had by that body to the effect that the United States Shipping Board plans to concentrate shipbuilding activities on the Atlantic Coast and lessen construction on the Pacific Coast. Every Labor union in San Francisco and on the Pacific Coast, says the organ of the Labor Council, will be asked to take steps to prevent any discrimination in the Shipping Board program.

It is charged by the Labor Council that the Shipping Board program provides for the construction of only 750,000 tons of shipping on the Pacific Coast, while 2,500,000 is to be given to the shipyards of the east, it being also charged that there has also been discrimination in the cancellation of contracts. It is stated that the capacity of the Pacific Coast yards equals that of the Atlantic yards and that the average cost a ton is less on the western coast than on the eastern.

UNEMPLOYMENT LESS IN UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Eighty-nine cities in the United States reported to the United States Employment Service a surplus of Labor amounting to 208,693 persons for the week ending June 21, as compared with a surplus the previous week of 241,446, a decrease in unemployment of 32,753 persons.

Of the 14 New England cities reporting, seven had a surplus. In four the supply equaled the demand. New York City reports a surplus of 100,000, which reveals this city as the principal center of unemployment. Chicago, Illinois, is next with a surplus of 50,000. Elsewhere in the large cities unemployment is negligible, while many report a shortage of labor.

During the week ending June 14, more soldiers asked assistance in finding employment and more were placed than in any previous week. Applications were received from 29,225 soldiers and sailors, of whom 23,922 were sent to jobs.

MILWAUKEE MAYOR NOT ASKED TO SPEAK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—For the first time in the history of the National Education Association, the Mayor of the convention city will not welcome the delegates when they assemble here today. The arrangements committee has announced that Mayor Daniel Hoan would not be given any place on the program. The committee said it was acting according to the wishes of the majority of the delegates, who hold that Mr. Hoan supports Victor Berger's views, and subscribes to the St. Louis program. The Good Government League and returned soldiers petitioned the committee not to have the Mayor speak. M. C. Potter, superintendent of schools, will welcome the educators.

BILL AIMED AT I. W. W.
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MADISON, Wisconsin—At the request of Gov. E. L. Philipp, the state Legislature passed a bill designed to drive the I. W. W. from the city of Superior, which had complained that since the I. W. W. were driven from Minnesota, they had set up Wisconsin headquarters in Superior. The only opposition to the bill came from the four Socialists in the Senate.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY
NORTHFIELD, Vermont—The period from Oct. 10 to 14, inclusive, has been determined upon for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Norwich University at a meeting here today. The character of the program will be varied, including educational and military features, as well as the formal dedication of new structures.

HOURS OF LABOR IN METAL TRADES

National Industrial Conference
Board Says It Is Possible for
Larger Number to Maintain
Production on 50-Hour Week

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In a report issued today by the National Industrial Conference Board, the conclusion is reached that in the metal manufacturing industries it is possible for "a considerable proportion of establishments to maintain production on a schedule of 50 hours per week," but that such a schedule "could not be universally adopted by these industries without some loss in production."

In the case of a 48-hour week, a smaller proportion of establishments reported production as maintained, and several of these, because of unusual size, exacting nature of the work, or other reasons, were not representative organizations. Notwithstanding the fact that reductions to such a week proved satisfactory from a production standpoint "in a sufficient number of cases to invest such a schedule with a high degree of interest," the report holds that "the weight of the evidence leaves little ground for doubt that a general reduction to a 48-hour week at the present time would mean a serious loss in production."

"The amount of handwork as contrasted with automatic-machine work exerts an important influence on output. In establishments where a very large percentage of the work is performed by highly automatic machinery the evidence indicates that in general maximum production cannot be had on a schedule as low as 48 or 50 hours a week."

The report points out that distinction should be made between what can be done on a 50-hour schedule and what, as a practical matter, will be done. Much depends upon the degree of cooperation secured between the management and its workers. If full cooperation to attain the highest reasonable efficiency could be secured, there can be little doubt that a 50-hour week could be very generally adopted in the metal trades without serious disadvantage. "No single factor," says the report, "could do more to accomplish this result than the recognition by workers of the indisputable principle that their real interest and their real opportunity for bettering their condition lies in increasing the efficiency of individual production."

"If both management and workers would actively cooperate to this end, moreover, a 48-hour week might prove practicable in a larger number of establishments than is now the case. But unless such cooperation is secured, there can be little question that the general adoption of a 48-hour week in the metal trades would involve a serious economic loss to the Nation."

The report includes the metal trades proper, foundries, automobile, hardware, electrical equipment, and some miscellaneous establishments.

BUILDING TRADES STRIKE IS SETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Carpenters, mill men of the carpenters' trade, lathers, plasterers, plasterers' tenders and building laborers, who have been on a strike in Boston for about six weeks, through their various trade unions made a compromise agreement on Friday with the Building Trades Employers Association.

By the agreement the major crafts receive a minimum rate of wages of 90 cents per hour for all regular working hours until March 31, 1920, and \$1 an hour from April 1, 1920 to Dec. 31, 1920. Working hours are not to be changed excepting upon consent of both parties to the agreement. This leaves some of the trades with a 5 1/2-day week of 44 hours and others with a five-day week of 40 hours. The agreement also is said to have averted numerous other strikes in the trades which were certain to occur upon

expiration of contracts now in existence.

For about a month the situation had appeared to be that of a deadlock, but two weeks ago Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, took charge of a series of conferences that terminated in the settlement, which is regarded by some to be of unusual merit and to give promise of bringing real stability to the building trades industries in Boston.

MR. BRYAN URGES SUFFRAGE SUPPORT

Ratification of the Amendment
Should Follow Immediately.
He Declares—Plea Against
Repeal of War Prohibition

LINCOLN, Nebraska—W. J. Bryan has sent out a call to all his friends and followers to support the movement for immediate ratification of the national suffrage amendment. In a signed letter he says:

"Suffrage for women is submitted; ratification should follow immediately. In states favorable to ratification special sessions should be called at once, unless regular or adjourned sessions are to be held before the election of 1920. We need the conscience of women to aid man's judgment in settling the problems of today."

"Every state favorable to suffrage should act at once so that the fight can be concentrated on the states where it is necessary. Woman's conscience is needed here and in other nations which will be influenced by our example."

Mr. Bryan, in the current issue of The Commoner, takes strong ground against the repeal of war prohibition. He says that it would be construed as a repudiation of the amendment and would be followed by an attempt to nullify it by the enactment of inefficient enforcement laws. He thinks those who believe wine and beer necessary between July 1 and Jan. 18 would think them more necessary after Jan. 18.

"If the saloons are reopened after July 1, the President will have to take the responsibility. Let us hope that he will not do so."

On the action of the American Federation of Labor in declaring for beer, he says: "Whether the action of the federation was influenced by the branches peculiarly interested in making beer, or represented the individual opinion of members, it will be weighed with other evidence and have influence according to the number for which the federation speaks, but there is no reason to believe that it will cause any return to the saloon. The federation represents but a part of Labor and Labor represents but a part of the population. In this country the people rule, laws are made and enforced not by a class element, but by a majority of all of the people."

"The laboring men vote as individuals, not as an organization. If on the liquor question they voted for the saloon, they have been out-voted and have no more reason for protest than the farmers have when they are out-voted. Being in a minority on this subject the laboring men will acquiesce in the will of the majority, as others do when in the minority."

BUSCH GARDENS TO BE PUT ON MARKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PASADENA, California—The Busch sunken gardens, in this city, which cost more than \$2,000,000 to build and which have been viewed by millions of tourists since 1912, when the grounds were opened to the public, are to be closed to the public and placed on the market, with the possible exception of Ivy Wall, the Busch home. If the property is not sold as a whole it will be subdivided.

This action is on the order of Mrs. Lily Busch, widow of Adolphus Busch. She is now in St. Louis. The gardens were laid out and improved by Robert G. Fraser, landscape artist, and cover an area of 60 acres.

COATS CAPES DRESSES

For Misses and Small Women

6th Floor

Monday we will offer the following lots all of which have been marked at prices to insure quick sale.

About 100 Capes	Regular prices \$22 to \$35. Now.....	\$13.50
About 45 Coats	Regular prices \$30 to \$35. Now.....	\$22.50
About 48 Dresses	Regular prices \$28 to \$40. Now.....	\$19.50
About 25 Dresses	Regular prices \$45 to \$68. Now.....	\$35

SWEATERS

\$12 Mohair Shetland Sweaters \$6

On sale Monday, June 30, about 200 finest quality Shetland Coats. Slashed model with white brushed mohair collar (Angora effect). Good range of sizes. Colors: White, navy, emerald, purple, wisteria, Copenhagen, gray, Nile, geranium, corn, pink.

R. H. STEARNS CO.

BOSTON

LIVERPOOL STRIKE OF WOODWORKERS

Employers Refuse 6d. Per Hour
Advance to Joiners and 5s.
Per Week to Cabinet Makers

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Labor correspondent

LONDON, England—Woodworkers in the Liverpool district, to the number of about 2500 men, are now (May 13) out on strike because of the employers' refusal to grant an advance in wages of 6d. per hour in the case of the joiners, and 5s. per week for cabinet makers. The majority of the men involved are members of the Woodcutting and Machinists Society, others belong to the Amalgamated Cabinet Makers Union, and to the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and the three unions are affiliated to the federation of the engineering and shipbuilding trades, a body responsible for the wage negotiations with the employers.

The decision to cease work is obviously influenced by the fact that the vexed problem of unemployment does not affect the woodworkers to any appreciable extent, for whom there is a steady demand, especially in the furniture and building trades. As at present informed, it appears that official sanction has been given to the strike by the executive of the woodcutting machinists, who, however, have failed to obtain the blessing of the federation to which they are affiliated and who have conducted the negotiations. Neither have the executives of the two other unions approved of the policy of "downing tools." The strike, therefore, is more than usually complicated and cannot possibly be of long duration. Attempts are being made to obtain the sympathy of fellow craftsmen engaged in other firms—and with some degree of success. For instance, the extension of the dispute to the cabinet makers in the wholesale furnishing trade was averted by the employers immediately conceding the demands.

May Extend to Builders

It is highly probable that the movement, initiated by the ship repairers, will extend to the building trades, who feel that they have a grievance, because the conciliation board to whom they are attached turned down their application for an advance of 6d. per hour.

The men complain that their officials became parties to the Central Conciliation Board without consulting the wishes of the rank and file, and that, therefore, the findings of the board cannot be binding upon them.

Whatever the men in the well-organized centers may say or think of the conciliation boards, I am in a position to say that the less organized districts, as well as all thoughtful leaders in the trade union movement, regard the setting up of these boards as being of immense value to the wage earners; the general effect has been a gradual leveling up of wages to that of the best paying firms and to the adoption of a rate in the country

districts more nearly approaching that enjoyed in the towns.

The industrialist in his advocacy of one big union is invariably—or professes to be—an internationalist, and it is surprising that his views in this connection are so local in outlook as to ignore the tremendous advantages the conciliation boards have brought to the workers in the rural and suburban districts, and the impetus given to the trade union movement. They are pretty much in the same position as the man who, dreaming of empire, had forgotten the way to the railway station.

Strikers See Mistake

There are a number of indications already which hint that the strikers realize that a mistake has been made in breaking off negotiations, and the fact that the engineers, boilermakers, shipwrights, and others engaged on the docks have refused to follow their lead, simply adds to the discomfiture of the firebrands.

Possibly the most serious aspect of the dispute is one that is only too frequently lost sight of, namely the fact that large numbers of men disgusted with the whole affair leave the shipbuilding areas to take on work for house-builders, who, by the way, pay a slightly higher rate.

The strike, in consequence, drags on and possibly fizzes out, leaving the industry disorganized, a loss not only to employers with whom the strikers were in dispute, but also to vast numbers of men in other trades and occupations far removed from the original dispute.

FEATURES OF DUTCH EIGHT-HOUR BILL

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in Holland

THE HAGUE, Holland—The Dutch Eight-Hour Bill is by its very nature a very complicated document, providing as it does for the working time of all sorts and conditions of men and women in widely varying employment. The following is a résumé of the chief regulations: Work for children below the age of 13 years or still of school age is unconditionally forbidden. Young people, up to 18 years of age, must be given an opportunity of attending classes from 5 p.m. onward. Various categories of workers are mentioned in the bill to whom this law does not apply.

The bill specifies eight categories of labor: A, outside factories, shops, offices, etc.; B, in factories, or workshops; C, in bakeries; D, in shops; E, in offices; F, in apothecaries' shops; G, in cafés and hotels; H, in nursing establishments.

Ample provisions are made for each category as to the length of workdays and weeks, Sunday labor, free Saturday afternoons, night work, etc.

Although some difference will always have to be made in various industries, equality for all workers has been striven after. Thus, in shops, free Saturday afternoon will, in most cases, be impossible, while most factories will be able to grant it.

There will be a transitional period of two years for factories, and of four years for certain specified industries

BURLESON ORDER ASKED ON STRIKE

Mayor of San Francisco Thinks
Telephone Company Should
Yield—Workers Are Reported
as Willing to Arbitrate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The strike of the telephone operators and electrical workers on the Pacific Coast has continued for two weeks, all attempts at compromise and adjustment having failed. About 8000 men and women are on strike in California and Nevada. A commercial telegraphers' strike is also in progress and serious interruption has been caused to business.

Mayor James Rolph of San Francisco has sent the following telegram to the Postmaster-General: "Demoralization resulting from the strike is causing most serious consequences in California. As Mayor of San Francisco, I appeal to you to use your authority to induce the telephone company to yield the disputed points, the company conceding that it is subject to your orders on the questions of wages and working conditions. The employees are willing to arbitrate, but the company refuses to arbitrate."

The company demands an 18-months' working agreement with the male electrical workers, and a 12-months' working agreement with the women, while the employees demand a 12-months' working agreement for all, in order that contracts may terminate at the same time. This point the employees will not arbitrate.

The women operators demand from \$2 to \$4 a day, according to length of service, and the electrical workers \$8.40 a day. A women's citizen committee is taking an active interest in the strike in behalf of the women strikers and is planning to establish a canteen for them.

EXPRESS EMPLOYEES PLAN JOINT UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A joint convention of the National Association of Express Employees and the Brotherhood of Express Employees has been in session here for the purpose of bringing both bodies into one Labor organization. The new organization will represent about 24,000 expressmen, according to J. O. Jackson of Rochester, New York, member of the press committee.

The new organization, when formed, will appoint delegates to go to Washington to make demands for an increase of wages. Mr. Jackson stated. Dissatisfaction has arisen among the expressmen, he said, on account of the decision of the wage board last April. The men thought that all the men were to get a flat increase of \$25 per month. Instead of that, he said, a man who was getting \$80 was advanced to \$125, while an expressman receiving \$100 was given an increase of \$5.

Clicquot Club GINGER ALE

MAKING longer and longer strides into popular favor is this prince of thirst slakers. A prime quality ginger drink, made of pure juices of lemons and limes, pure Jamaica ginger and cane sugar, and crystal-clear spring water. Buy by the case from your grocer or druggist. Serve whenever and wherever there's thirst.

THE CLICQUOT CLUB CO., Millis, Mass., U. S. A.

WORLD CONFERENCE ON COTTON PLANNED

Need for Meeting Said to Be Due to New Problems Affecting Labor, Manufacturing and Financing Since the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. MANCHESTER, England.—With the object of advocating the idea of a World Cotton Conference, to be held in New Orleans in October next, a number of distinguished American visitors are having a very busy time in Lancashire, the home of the cotton industry, where they are meeting many Lancashire cotton magnates and getting into touch with every aspect of the trade. The delegates are termed the European Cotton Commission, and consist of the following gentlemen:

Members of Commission

Mr. Fuller E. Callaway, chairman, La Grange, Georgia, cotton spinner, manufacturer and planter, banker and merchant. During the war he was special commissioner to develop pyrites mining in the United States.

Mr. Walter Parker, vice-chairman, New Orleans, Louisiana, economist, publicist, and journalist, general manager of New Orleans Association of Commerce, etc. During the war he was assistant to the United States Secretary of Commerce for Inland Water Transportation.

Mr. W. Irving Bullard, secretary, Boston, Massachusetts, cotton spinner and manufacturer and banker, managing director, textile department, the Merchants National Bank of Boston, etc. During the war he was chief of women in industry section, Ordnance Department, War Service Committee of the cotton industry of the United States.

Mr. A. C. Beane, New Orleans, Louisiana, cotton merchant and broker, member New Orleans Cotton Exchange, etc.

Mr. James T. Broadbent, New York City, cotton spinner, manufacturer, and finisher; managing director Meritts Mills and Mobile Cotton Mills, etc.

Mr. George L. Gilmore, Lexington, Massachusetts, bleacher, dyer, printer, and finisher of cotton piece goods. Proprietor, K. M. Gilmore & Co., etc.

Mr. James Inglis, Detroit, Michigan, machinery manufacturer and banker. President, The American Blower Company, etc. Throughout the war served in Washington on the War Industries Board, and assigned to this commission by the Department of Commerce as a trade commissioner because of his experience during the war as chairman of a joint committee representing the departments of War, Agriculture, and Commerce and the War Trade Board, that worked on the problem of high density cotton baling.

Mr. Russell B. Lowe, Fitchburg, Massachusetts, cotton planter, gingham manufacturer (spinning to finishing), dress manufacturer and banker, etc.

Mr. A. W. McLennan, New Orleans, Louisiana, cotton manufacturer (spinning and knitting) and banker. President, Alden Mills Corporation of New Orleans; special commissioner to South America to investigate financial and economic conditions. During the war was a member of the War Services Committee of the Cotton Industry of the United States.

Mr. S. B. Paine, Boston, Massachusetts, electrical engineer. Manager, mill-power department, General Electric Company. Received medal from National Association of Cotton Manufacturers for originating and developing electrical operation of textile mills to which he has devoted his entire time since 1892.

Mr. J. E. Roumaniere, New York City, cotton spinner, manufacturer, and merchant. President, J. Spencer Turner & Co. of New York and Manchester, England, etc. During the war was secretary and member of the executive committee of the United States Committee of the Cotton Industry of the United States.

Visit Trade Units. The members of the commission who arrived in Liverpool on a Sunday, spent Monday there, and met the Liverpool Cotton Exchange members. On Tuesday morning they arrived in Manchester, where they stayed for a few days in order to get in touch with the various units of the trade.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that invitations to attend and participate in the forthcoming conference had been, or were being, extended to the governments and trade of Canada, Great Britain, France, Russia, Belgium, China, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Italy, India, Japan, Peru, Norway, Denmark, and the United States.

"The need for the conference is felt because many new problems affecting labor, marketing, manufacturing and financing have arisen in the cotton industry as a result of the war," said Mr. Parker to The Christian Science Monitor representative. "Wage scales have been enlarged in varying ratios, thus altering some long-standing relationships, and new trade routes are being established." Continuing, Mr. Parker said that "the necessity for new economies has become apparent. The maintenance of an adequate supply of raw cotton, its proper distribution and financing, and the conditions under which the manufactured article is to be passed on to the consumer in the several countries of the world, are questions requiring careful consideration by representatives of all interests in the cotton trade and industry."

The subjects that will in all probability be discussed at the World Cotton Conference will be:

Subjects to Be Considered

Transportation and warehousing, with discussion of ways and means of ending "country damage."

World's supply and consumption of cotton.

Means for increasing and improving cotton production in the United States and other countries.

Consideration of the machinery needed for replacement and redevelopment of the textile industry, especially in France and Belgium.

How the textile industry of friendly countries may draw the greatest benefit from the fact that the United States has become a creditor nation.

International warehouse receipts as a possible means of aiding in the financing and warehousing of cotton.

Some 5000 accredited delegates, representing every phase of the cotton industry in the two hemispheres, are expected to attend.

Special train service has been arranged for the comfort and convenience of the European delegates. Trains will leave New York on Oct. 8, and it is proposed to stop at Greenville, South Carolina, where visits will be paid to thoroughly modern textile plants. At La Grange, the home of the chairman, it is intended to show the delegates how well the people of that place have advanced during the past 30 years. The party are due to arrive at New Orleans on Oct. 12. It is to be noted that special arrangements have been made to provide entertainment for the ladies accompanying the delegates.

The chairman, Mr. F. Callaway, is a typical American business man, and when asked for an interview for readers of The Christian Science Monitor, said that "they had come to Lancashire not to see the mills, but the people in the cotton trade. Every section in the United States," he said, "was of opinion that now was the right time to come to grips in order to place the manufacture of cotton goods on a sure foundation against the immediate day when the world would call for the replenishing of its stores."

With real earnestness Mr. Callaway declared it was no good wasting time on a thing that stood next to food in importance. Only through cooperation would they be able to place themselves in a thoroughly strong position. As an example he quoted waste. More than \$100,000,000 worth of raw cotton, he said, was wasted, through lack of better facilities in securing, storing, and exporting the staple. "What is needed," declared Mr. Callaway, "is proper storage houses, improved ginning and baling on the Egyptian system, and this and all other matters that would improve the industry could only be assured through international action."

Life at La Grange

Mr. Callaway next referred to the conditions existing at La Grange, and said that they had 2000 cottages where the mill hands lived, each with half an acre of land, a flower garden at the front, and a cow belonging to every tenement. The schools held 600 children, and one teacher was appointed to every subject taught.

"We find that all these things," continued the chairman, "add to the prosperity of the industry, and unless we see how we can accommodate ourselves to the life we believe in, then we stand to miss many a bright spot of sunshine."

Mr. Callaway during his travels met Lord Kitchener, when he was interested in cotton growing in the Sudan. "Lord Kitchener," he said, "took great interest in our ideas of cotton growing and was specially desirous of seeing what could be done with the American seed. I told him that in such a hot country where the bug lived in all weathers, only the early maturing seed would be of any use. I cabled for a certain weight at once to be sent from the States, explaining that in four weeks it would be in Egypt and producing cotton before I got back to America. And it was so."

The commission could not wish for a more energetic secretary than Mr. Bullard, who, since arriving on these shores, has been busily engaged preparing plans necessary to the success of the conference.

In an interview with The Christian Science Monitor representative, Mr. Bullard said: "As secretary of the commission, I am very much gratified with the cordial reception that the British spinners, manufacturers and others with cotton interests have given the European Commission of the World Cotton Conference. I realize very forcibly the extreme difficulties in which British manufacturers and spinners are now operating, and it is the purpose of this visit to learn at first hand various problems with which Great Britain is now faced."

with the idea that because of their scope internationally, we may have an intelligent discussion and consideration of these subjects at the World Cotton Conference.

Curtailed Cotton Spinning

"The extraordinary situation that has developed in America in connection with the curtailment of the spinning of cotton is not quite fully understood by British interests. You will recall that one of the most urgent things toward winning the war was providing for food products for our allies, and the American Government made a particular effort to stimulate the growth of grains in the west, and naturally when the demand for cotton became less on account of the curtailment of British manufacture, our government considered it advisable to recommend that southern planters use a portion of their acreage for grains which were abnormally demanded, instead of cotton. When you recall that the cotton farmer must have his grains for feeding live stock transported for hundreds of miles to the western and southern states, you can see that not only transportation must be assisted by this substitute of planting, but that the production of food is secure. Now that the acute demand for grains and cereals is past, there is nothing to prevent the southern planter from returning to his pre-war function of planting cotton."

"I feel very confident that the World Cotton Conference will be well attended by British and European representatives. Then vital international subjects will be fully and seriously discussed, with every possibility of a more or less permanent adjustment along practical economic lines."

Dyers to Cooperate

Mr. Gilmore is thoroughly acquainted with the bleaching and dyeing industry, and in a few minutes' conversation told The Christian Science Monitor representative that it was the sole intention of American dyers to cooperate with British dyers with a view to getting at the rock bottom of the best means of producing only the best of dyes. "It is a subject," he said, "that has been agitating the minds of American business men for a considerable time, and it was only by discussing those ideas with their British friends that they could hope to find a solution to such a vexed problem."

Mr. Gilmore traced the growth of the National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics and said that it first originated in 1913. They were inspired to form the association through the means of a book entitled "The New Competition," written by A. Jerome Heady. At the first membership was from 25 to 30; now it has risen to 40 or 50, all the members being energetic business men engaged in the finishing trade. The adoption of what is called the "open price" is their main plank, and the questions that come up for discussion are labor matters, casting, economics of the industry, insurance, and damage.

Mr. Gilmore was particularly optimistic with regard to the future trade of Belgium, and declared that every assistance ought to be given to these unfortunate people by the captains of industry in other allied countries, so that their textile machinery should be equipped as early as possible with all modern appliances and be able to add to the sum total of the world's trade.

During their stay in Lancashire, the commission attended the annual meeting of the Textile Institute, where they met the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners. At the latter meeting, Mr. Parker, vice-chairman, spoke upon the transportation and warehousing of cotton in the southern states, with particular reference to the development of New Orleans as a port of export.

Mr. Inglis explained recent changes in cotton compress methods in America, high density, bales, and various other plans for economy from the gin to the shipping point.

Besides the Manchester College of Technology, the Ship Canal and Trafalgar Park were visited.

The commission has done a great deal of spadework in a short time, and on every occasion it has met with a hearty reception.

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BETTER CONDITIONS IN PORTS OF FRANCE

Dunkerque May Demolish Its Cramping Fortifications and Enlarge and Develop Its Commercial Activity

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on June 28.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Although Dunkerque received 7500 shells, torpedoes, and bombs during the war, it revived the moment the armistice was declared, and now desires to enlarge and develop its commercial activity.

Its municipality and Chamber of Commerce have studied, each in its own sphere, the means for realizing this project. But first of all the fortifications must be demolished, for the city is strangled by them. The town has remained within its old limits, but the population has grown greatly, owing to the enormous increase in the traffic of the port. Formerly the commerce of the city amounted to about 300,000 tons annually, and it possessed 30,000 inhabitants. Today 4,000,000 tons of merchandise arrive in the port yearly, and the town with difficulty accommodates 45,000 people, whilst 15,000 more are obliged to find shelter elsewhere. Thus all the small places near Dunkerque are crowded. Malo has 10,000 inhabitants, Rosendael 12,000, and so on, and this state of affairs is very prejudicial to Dunkerque, as it is obliged to assume all the charges of a large city, and, on the other hand, enjoys none of its advantages. During the war a new basin was constructed in the port, and though this brought a large number of workmen to the city, these, although they drew their pay from the city, spent it in the neighboring towns.

The expenses of keeping up the town and the port increase daily; the pay of the port police alone, half of which is met by the Chamber of Commerce, amounts to 70,000 francs a year; the lighting of the port has increased by 10,000 francs since the opening of the new basin. These are some of the reasons which the municipality puts forward in favor of razing the fortifications which are quite useless.

Population Increases

With the new regulations of the port of Dunkerque, it is estimated that the population will increase to 100,000, and the traffic of the port will reach 6,000,000 tons of merchandise. The city, which must also keep all the different charities going, which, during the war, has founded a college for young girls and a practical school of commerce and industry, will be unable to face its expenses unless the fortifications disappear, and as early as 1911 a competition was opened for designs for the extension of Dunkerque.

On the other hand, the Chamber of Commerce thinks only of the enlargement and improvement of the port. The port actually possesses eight kilometers of discharging docks, and experience has proved that 600 tons of merchandise can be received by each meter of dock wall; thus, for 8000 meters of docks, 4,800,000 tons of merchandise can be accommodated. This figure has nearly been reached.

The commerce of the port was much affected by the war, but since the signing of the armistice it has grown continually, and in February of this year there were 355 arrivals with 438,000 tons of goods. The annual arrival of merchandise amounts, therefore, to about 5,000,000 tons, and this figure will probably be surpassed. Thus it will be necessary to enlarge the port, and a project to this effect has been drawn up and elaborated by the Chamber of Commerce which, it is hoped, will be accepted by the authorities. Thus Dunkerque will become one of the great ports of the world.

Strasbourg to Be Developed

The next port, which is under consideration for development and exploitation, is that of Strasbourg. It has been greatly improved by the Germans along the Rhine, and, thanks to its traffic and industrial docks (which are 2200 and 3300 meters respectively in length, with 100 meters of water between the docks), the capital of Alsace occupies the unique position of a door wide open on the finest navigable waterway of Europe, the Rhine.

By an international convention of 1858, the boats of the Rhine were free and accessible to all countries, and there were German, Dutch, Belgian, and even Swiss companies established there; will the French now establish a navigation company there? It would be difficult to ask the necessary credit from a French bank at present, but

there are, of course, the Alsatian banks.

Under the convention of 1858 the navigation of the Rhine had developed so wonderfully that no other river in the world could boast of transporting so much merchandise. Until the last years before the war, this traffic was confined, for the most part, to the middle and lower Rhine, between Mannheim, Cologne, Ruhrort, and Rotterdam. Above Mannheim as far as Strasbourg and Basel, the navigation was less and was irregular on account of the changes in the bed of the river. During the first years of this century, the Grand Duchy of Baden and the government of Alsace-Lorraine expended millions of marks for the improvement of the river between Mannheim and Strasbourg; this work was finished in 1913, and it was planned to continue it as far as Basel. At the same time the river port of Strasbourg was created. The Germans constructed two kinds of docks there, for transport and for industry, which were provided with all the improvements tried and approved in the other ports of the Rhine, and their utility can be judged from the fact that the tonnage of merchandise handled in the port of Strasbourg in 1911 amounted to 1,689,000 tons; in 1912, it reached 1,689,000 tons, and in 1913, 1,985,500 tons, whilst the tonnage at Lyons at the same date hardly attained a figure of 140,000 tons.

The wonderful installation at these docks makes the situation of Strasbourg a unique one, and it might well be taken as a model for the reconstruction of the river ports of France which are half a century behind the times. In fact, great prosperity awaits Alsace, which is supplied with factories and machinery far ahead of anything found in France, and if its administrators show wisdom and leave the Province an almost complete freedom to manage its own affairs, France, having come again into possession of it, may be somewhat compensated for her sacrifices.

COMPROMISE ON AVIATION FUND

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Funds for naval aviation for 1920 were fixed on Saturday at \$25,000,000 under a compromise agreement reached by House and Senate conferees. The House voted \$15,000,000, but the Senate increased this to \$25,000,000.

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IRELAND ACID TEST OF NEW DEMOCRACY

Sinn Fein Leader, Darrell Figgis, Says Ireland Cannot Remain the Only European Country in Bondage

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland—On his return from prison in England, Mr. Darrell Figgis, the well-known author and honorary secretary of Sinn Fein, was interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Yes," said Mr. Darrell Figgis, "had I been an American serving America, or a Frenchman serving France, I would have received honor and tribute for the services I have tried to render my nation. Instead, being an Irishman serving Ireland, I receive imprisonment. I am just back from Durham Jail, which is the tenth jail I have been in in two years, without so much as a cause being assigned, which even the authors of my imprisonment pretended to believe. Not that there was not a cause. It was the worst of possible offenses for an Irishman. I desired the honor of my nation, and if you are an Irishman, that is the worst of crimes. That it seems to me is the clearest proof of the cynical bondage in which a nation is held, especially in a day of great words and beautiful professions, when men and women, aye and children of ten and eleven, as you know, can be thrust into jail for working for their nation. You see, the Tsar may be dead, in Russia, but Tsarism is not dead in Ireland."

"Did you have any opportunity of reading?" The Christian Science Monitor representative asked. "To have to go without books must be such a great deprivation."

His Own Book Questioned

"Well," Mr. Figgis replied, "I was spared that particular privation. We had to fight hard, but finally we were allowed to receive books sent to us by friends, provided, as the English authorities rather beautifully phrased it, they were published by reputable English firms and were satisfactory to the governor. Once, I remember, it was the chief warden who had to decide whether a book I myself had written would be good for me to read. However, I read a great deal, and I took the opportunity of thinking out many things, which the rush of national work had not given me much time to do before. I read all President Wilson's speeches, in the excellent edition published by your Division for International Law at Washington. They seemed to me the utterance of great principles expressed with a fine economy of speech. But they made me afraid; they made me greatly afraid. Nothing more surely depreciates the virtue of truth in human affairs than finely to express its need, and then when the note is put across the counter for payment to hear that there was, of course, no coin to meet it, since the only value of the note was the beauty of its printing. Much better print no notes, than print a devalued currency. I am not of those who believe in devaluing President Wilson. I deeply respect what he has said; I recognize that he has a very difficult task to fulfill, a task he outlined; but do say that Ireland, in his own phrase, is the acid test of his book of speeches."

"Remember what Ireland was, and is. At the Council of Constantine in the year 1416 it was affirmed, as the result of much inquiry and debate, that there were originally four constituent states of Europe in the early days of Christianity, in the following order: Rome, Byzantium, Ireland, and Spain. There was no mention, you see, of England at that time. England rose subsequently, and letters and religion were first carried to her from the older civilization of Ireland. Her answer to that was to fashion a purely military, a non-social and non-civil State, by the might of which she finally overcame Ireland. It took her four hundred years of warfare to do that, and then she only succeeded by driving the people forth to die on the mountains. Yet the people clung to their places, and since then, for over 300 years, the Irish Nation has never ceased in any generation to take up arms and to offer life and such little security as time may have won for its freedom."

Ireland the Acid Test

"I tell you, there is no record like it in history. As a historical student I challenge the production of any such record. Do you marvel, then, that I say that Ireland is supremely the acid test for the rights of peoples, as Mr. Wilson has said, to determine for themselves their own destiny? It was only lately that Mr. Wilson gave forth that splendid thought to the world; but for 700 years we have actually been determining by the lives and liberty of our best, by the constant outpouring of all our scanty treasure and security, we have been determining our own destiny. If necessary, we will continue to self-determine by those same hard means. But then, what becomes of President Wilson's book of speeches? I ask you, and I would like to ask him very respectfully and earnestly, is it to confront me on my shelves as the perfect expression of cynicism? In my measure not less than he is in his concern with the finding of sincere values for the expression of truth. Am I later to turn down his book, or is some better man coming after me to turn it down, and read it through, and with a bitter curse to put it up again? I believe Mr. Wilson means sincerely, though his conception of liberty and mine may not agree, but I do say, better never to have spoken great words, than to darken bitterness by them, or make them an occasion for suspicion. "You ask me why we cannot deter-

mine for ourselves within the English Empire. It is impossible. You will find that finally it will prove impossible. I will give you the reason why; but first of all let me ask if that squares with President Wilson's utterance? How would it have been if a few weeks ago I had been told I could determine for myself whether I would have liberty, and of what I would that liberty would be, but that I would not, of course, be allowed to go outside the prison. You smile! But the two cases are exact.

Ireland's National Expression

"Why did I wish to get out of prison? Because I wished to develop and express my own personality in the world, to choose my own friends, to decree my own way of life within the law, to order my own house, and to possess it, to sing when I had a mind to, to devise and build my own destiny. I have literally no moral value in the world except in the degree in which I can do these things. If of two men one masters and dominates the other by sheer brute force, the second of the two men by that act ceases to exist, and the world is by so much the loser. The only way in which each of the two men may rise to their own individual worth on the counter of life is for each of them in freedom to develop his own personality to the utmost. The first of the two men I have given will gain more in the end than the other."

"So it is with Ireland. She desires to develop her national personality. In past days when she was free to do so, history put on record what the whole civilized world gained thereby. Any way, that is what the Nation now desires. She wishes to speak her own tongue, but is not free to do so, because men are thrown into jail for it, and because the foreigner ruling in the country decrees that business shall be conducted in his tongue. She wishes to develop her own industry, but cannot, because the hand of the English administration is against her at every point, in a thousand subtle ways."

"Let me give you an incident that occurred the other day. A lump of coal was taken in a district in the north, and two large pieces were broken from it. One of those pieces was sent to the English Department in Ireland, the other was sent by an Irishman in Wales to the English Board as having been found in Wales. Reports were asked on each. The Irish report was that the specimen was worthless, and that it would be a waste of time and money to sink a shaft for better examination. The report of the piece sent from Wales spoke in the highest terms, and wished to know the location of the site with a view to its development."

"In the Grip of the Octopus"

"I could give instances enough to show that now that it is not so easy for England publicly to repress by open legislation, English administration is like a giant's hand with innumerable fingers, stifling our industry and never loosening its grip at any point. I will only ask you to note what happened when Henry Ford wished to establish a motor tractor factory at Cork. You remember the flame of indignance that lit up England, and burned furiously in her newspapers? Now I learn of the difficulties he is encountering, and I see him already in the grip of Cork and welcome him somewhere in England."

"For your benefit in the United States, let me say that each Home Secretary as he comes, and they come with tolerable frequency, speaks in words that are always carefully advertised for world consumption, of reviving Irish industry. It is part of his work for an English High-Secretary in Ireland to speak such words, to lull American suspicion to sleep while the work goes well forward. And so our people are relatively poorer than any other people; they groan under a monstrous imperial taxation (England's total life from Ireland cannot be much under £50,000,000 a year now, from a population of 4,000,000, after all expenditure has been cleared, as I am prepared to prove if my figures be challenged), and her people emigrate as few people do, simply because we cannot care for our own national bodily health, since England wishes us to remain in bodily weakness. Thus she achieves two ends by driving our population, especially our young population, into emigration; she diminishes our chances of resistance, and she strangles a potential commercial rival."

Desire for Own Social State

"Yet that is not the only liberty we desire. We desire to create our own social state, according to our own instincts of wisdom and virtue in human affairs, instead of those being fitted harshly into molds devised by Englishmen thinking for their own interests in their talking-shop. We desire to turn all those splendid energies that are now necessarily occupied, as they have for centuries been occupied, with the achievement of national freedom, into creative work, in art, in social science, in research, in philosophy, for the honor of our own nation and the profit of mankind. Finally we desire to take our place, distinct and separate, in the League of Nations, why should the national mind of Ireland, striving for pure and worthy ends (as I believe it does, and as well it may after its centuries of affliction), be compelled to accept as its spokesman the material mind of England thinking only how to paint the map of the world red, with a brush dipped in blood?"

"Think of that point a little further. Suppose a man greater than Wilson were born in Ireland. Suppose one were born, or lived, in Ireland with a gift of some clear and manifest value Home of Correct Wear for Men and Boys
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for the world, whereby all men might be advantaged. Why should he be doomed to a life of struggle against England, and to prison it may be, instead of using that gift in the name of his nation at the council board of the League of Nations shall be? As things now stand, with whatever gifts men may be born in Ireland, they will be destined to spend their energies for an end that should not require that absorption if President Wilson's great words mean anything. Thus the world loses because England is always seeking to throw, not only Ireland's soul, but her body also, down the well of her lust for physical mastery."

Ireland "in a Picture"

"You saw what happened yesterday? Armed policemen in twenties and forties at each street corner, thousands of soldiers fully armed, with trench helmets and machine guns, massed all over the city, machine-gun emplacements at the entries to the city and on the tops of houses, and armed airplanes flying low all over the city. And why? Because it was proposed to give one man coming back from an English jail a people's welcome. There you had the state of Ireland in a picture. That is exactly how we are rationally; and you would have had it still more tragically displayed had the reception been held; for as we know, and as you yourself could have seen, a regular pogrom had been planned. That is Ireland: on one side a people eager for freedom, determined to be free, ever ready to essay its achievement; on the other hand, a military might holding it in repression and keen for the chance of painting the streets the same rich color which it hopes to paint the world's map."

"Do I exaggerate? Did you not see it for yourself yesterday? But think now what this means for the future of the world. However the world may be adjusted by the Peace Conference it will enter on a phase of acute irritation. New powers with artificial frontiers will be trying the power of their arm. New groups and new alliances (within or without the League of Nations) will be searching out their possibilities. The world will be as a magazine ready for an explosion whenever a spark is cast across it. Can it be possible that Ireland will be left to strike that spark in a new effort for freedom? Or take the more intricate position of the United States. It is clear that that country and England are about to enter, have indeed already entered, on a phase of commercial rivalry far more intense than the rivalry between Germany and England that determined England to strike her rival down. The most casual reading of history is sufficient to prove that such rivalries are always coming to the edge of war, and inevitably breed an irritation that keeps the diplomatic coats busy."

"Can the United States afford to let Ireland remain the only European nation left in bondage, pledged to strive by all means for freedom, with a large population in her own frontiers among whom such a strife will at once react, one source of irritation that inevitably becoming involved at all times with the other? Can she leave it so, especially with President Wilson's book of speeches on our shelves to tell us that our principles of 700 years have at last been expressed as the utterance of the world's diplomatic ideal? I can scarcely believe that so monstrous a blunder will be committed. If it is, then it may well be that the acid test will eat its way through the whole fabric of imagined peace."

"Let us not say peace, peace, where there is no peace. While I was in jail I strove for freedom, because it was the moral law of my being to be free. Ireland is in exactly the same position."

DETROIT'S TIME TO CHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
DETROIT, Michigan—Detroit's time, which was changed last March 11 from eastern standard time to United States central time, will go back to eastern time on Oct. 26, when the Daylight-Saving Law again changes the Nation's clocks.

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SULTAN'S POSITION IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Former Ottoman Deputy Says Turkish Capital Is Not a Sacred City of the Turks, as Contended by the Muhammadans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Quite recently there was published in the columns of this newspaper an account of the representations made to the British Government by prominent men of Muhammadan faith in India for the retention of the Sultan of Turkey as ruler in Constantinople. To the Muhammadan the reigning Sultan of Turkey is always the Caliph, or successor of the prophet, and therefore any attempt to remove him from his supreme position through the disintegration of Turkey, the abolition of the sultanate, or the secularization of Constantinople, is regarded as a blow aimed at his faith likely to have serious consequences among the Muhammadan races within the British Empire.

Representations to this effect were made to the Peace Conference at Paris by leading Muhammadans from India. The arguments there submitted have been answered by Mr. Charles Vamvacas, who was formerly a member of the Ottoman Parliament as a Christian subject of the Sultan.

Mr. Vamvacas, in his statement submitted to the conference, flatly denied the main contentions of the Indian representatives. "To assume," he declared, "that according to the Muslim viewpoint, Constantinople has a sacred value, hence if the Padishah of the Ottoman Empire is removed from Constantinople, one risks to attack the faith or belief of the followers of Mahomet, is to go against the traditions of the Muslim believers themselves."

Capital Not Sacred

Constantinople, he says, is not a sacred city to the Turks, who actually term it a city of Ghiaours, a conquered infidel place. Unlike Mecca and Medina, it is not a center of Muhammadan cult, and bears no name to show that it is considered as holy, sacred, or illuminated, such as is conveyed by the qualifying terms shérif, moulkém or munéver. Mecca, for instance, bears the name Méka-Moulkémé, Medina, Médiné-Moulkémé, Damas, Scham-i-Shérif, while Jerusalem is called Coudress-i-Shérif, because to the Muhammadan Jesus Christ is peisanher or prophet.

These cities, strangely enough, have never recognized the religious supremacy of the Ottoman Caliph, and to them must be added Baghdad, Yemen, and

Assir. Now that the Sultan has lost all his prestige, it is important to remember that the Arab chiefs have never submitted to an important regulation concerning judgments, sentences, arrests or decisions delivered by the religious chiefs of the Ottoman Empire. For instance, it was always understood that no execution could be carried out without the approbation or sanction of the Sultan or his religious representative, the Sheikh-ul-Islam, but indispensable as was this regulation, according to the Caliph's viewpoint, the Arab chiefs ignored it. Abdul Hamid in his day tried to wheedle them into compliance, or to lessen this disadvantage, which shocked his egotism, by means of gifts and large subsidies, but the Arabs, notwithstanding, conserved intact their independence and stuck to their religious convictions.

Sultan a Usurper

In plain terms, they consider the Sultan to be nothing more than a usurper of the Caliphate. The true claimants, according to their leaders, are in Mecca, and the representatives in the Ottoman House of Parliament from Mecca and Medina were always, according to their mandate, hostile to the Turkish Government.

Coming to the attitude of the Muhammadans of India, Mr. Vamvacas declares that they are never seen in Constantinople paying their respects to the Padishah. On the contrary, their objective, and that of Algerians and Tunisians, has always been Baghdad. He asks, moreover, if any faith can be put in the opinions of Muhammadans living away from the ancient Ottoman Empire and free from Pan-Islamic propaganda. It cannot, moreover, be in the interests of the Allies to grant to the Sultan an authority which even interested parties have never tried to grant him; and Mr. Vamvacas sees nothing but a danger to the liberal powers, as well as to the Christian populations in the Levant, in maintaining the Sultan at Constantinople, as it is contrary to the interests of the Turks themselves. On the other hand, his removal from the city and the formation of a truly Turkish state composed of places like Konia, Angora, Castaconie, and a large part of the vilayet of Brousses, regions really containing truly compact Turkish populations, would contribute in making the Turks an element of value in these vilayets. The

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AFFIXING OF SIGNATURES TO TREATY ENDS WORLD WAR

GERMAN DELEGATES SIGN PEACE TREATY

Historic Ceremony at Versailles Formally Brings Great War to an End—China's Representatives Withhold Signatures

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

VERSAILLES, France (Saturday)—Peace has been signed but there is next to none of that unreserved and whole-hearted rejoicing such as accompanied the signing of the armistice. Then it seemed to the man in the street as if a real peace had been reached. But today a great doubt hangs over public manifestation—the doubt that perhaps the last chapter has not yet been written. Would the Germans eventually repudiate their signature and treat the solemn document as another scrap of paper—that is the query which was pretty generally heard. A new government in Germany might try to wash its hands clean of the deeds of the old, in the cunning hope that it might finally shuffle off its responsibilities to the world it had wronged.

So, while peace has been signed, the peoples have not burst forth into open rejoicing. The Germans have taught them to doubt, and the conduct of the German signatories in their arrogant demand for equality with the rest of the nations, their insistence upon the "imperial" dignity of Germany, and repudiation of the status of a republic, only added confirmation to their suspicions.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The evening papers published accounts of the Versailles ceremony. As early as 1 o'clock in the morning sightseers began to assemble and gendarmes and troops to take up positions in the streets of Versailles, states the Central News correspondent. The German delegates, on arriving in the early morning hours, were taken by motor car to the Hôtel des Réservoirs, Dr. Haniel von Haimhausen introducing Dr. Hermann Müller, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, and others to Colonel Henry, who verified the delegates' credentials.

Before 2:30 p. m. all guests were in their places in the Hall of Mirrors, which was carpeted and decorated with priceless carpets, tapestry, and furniture, much of it bearing the monogram of Louis XIV. The allied delegates were conducted from the royal apartments into the hall just before 3 o'clock, entering in a body, announced by the usher. All present rose as the delegates entered. At 2:45 the German delegates left the Hôtel des Réservoirs and entered the Hall of Mirrors where they were announced immediately after the allied delegates.

When all were seated, Mr. Clemenceau announced that the treaty and other documents would be signed by the delegates of the various nations in alphabetical order. "The signatures," declared Mr. Clemenceau, "signify a solemn undertaking to abide loyally and faithfully by the peace conditions. I now call upon the German plenipotentiaries to sign the treaty." The Germans immediately rose and walked to the table on which the treaty was laid and signed it. Dr. Müller signed first. The Germans made no speeches. President Wilson and the American delegation signed immediately afterward, then Mr. Lloyd George and the British delegation, then the French, Italian, and Japanese.

The Central News correspondent adds that during Mr. Clemenceau's speech there was a curious interruption from the German table. When Mr. Clemenceau spoke of the delegation of the German Republic a cry that was almost like a shout was hurled at him across the room of "Reich, Reich," and Mr. Clemenceau immediately corrected himself and repeated the words "Reich allemand." The signatures to the treaty were affixed by 3:35 p. m. Mr. Clemenceau then declared the proceedings closed.

VERSAILLES, France (Saturday)—(By the Associated Press)—World peace was signed, and seated in the historic Hall of Mirrors at Versailles this afternoon, but under circumstances which somewhat dimmed the expectations of those who had worked and fought during long years of war and months of negotiations for its achievement.

The absence of the Chinese delegates, who at the last moment were unable to reconcile themselves to the Shantung settlement which left the eastern empire outside the formal purview of peace, struck the first discordant note in the assembly. A written protest which Gen. Jan Christian Smuts lodged with his signature was another disappointment to the makers of the treaty.

But, bulking larger, was the attitude of Germany and the German plenipotentiaries, which left them, as evident from the official program of the day and from the expression of Mr. Clemenceau, still outside any formal reconciliation and made actual restoration to regular relations and intercourse with the allied nations dependent, not upon the signature of the "preliminaries of peace" today, but upon ratification by the National Assembly.

Germans Dissatisfied

To Mr. Clemenceau's stern warning in his opening remarks that they would be expected, and held, to observe the treaty provisions loyally and completely, the German delegates, through Dr. Haniel von Haimhausen, replied after returning to the hotel that they would be treated on a different footing from the allied representatives, as shown by their separate exit before



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © by Harris & Ewing

Woodrow Wilson

President of the United States and chief of the American delegation to the Peace Conference

the general body of the conference, they never would have signed.

Under the circumstances the general tone of sentiment in the historic sitting was one rather of relief at the incontrovertible end of hostilities than of complete and unalloyed satisfaction. The ceremony came to a dramatic close with the enthusiastic reception of President Wilson, Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George by the crowd outside the palace, who ignored or disregarded the minor discords of the day. They took the three statesmen from their escorts and almost carried them bodily in their progress through the château grounds, to watch the playing of the fountain—a part of the program which had been planned as a dignified state procession of all the plenipotentiaries.

The ceremony otherwise had been planned deliberately to be austere, and the lack of impressiveness and picturesque color, of which many spectators, who had expected a magnificent state pageant, complained, was a matter of design, not merely omission.

The actual ceremony was far shorter than had been expected, in view of the number of signatures which were to be appended to the treaty and the two accompanying conventions, ending a bare 49 minutes after the hour set for the opening. The proceedings were carried out without surface incidents, since the Germans were silent, and the Chinese refusal to sign was evident only by the vacant chairs. The sole words to be recorded in the protocol of the conference were Mr. Clemenceau's short opening allocution, with its brief stern warning to the Germans, and his equally short phrases declaring the ceremony closed.

Germans Sign First

Contrary to expectations, the Germans were called upon to sign first, and no precedence was given Mr. Clemenceau, President Wilson, or Mr. Lloyd George, who in the peace treaty appear only as members of the respective delegations, and discard the dignities and responsibilities, which during the negotiations were summed up in the phrase "the big three."

Two German delegates arose with-

out a word at Mr. Clemenceau's bidding and placed upon the instrument sign manuals which German Government leaders declared until recently would never be appended to this treaty. When they regained their seats after signing, President Wilson



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Georges Clemenceau

French Premier who presided over the Peace Conference

immediately rose and, followed by the other American plenipotentiaries, moved around the two sides of the great horseshoe to the signature tables. President Wilson and Mr. Clemenceau thus had the honor of signing first of all the leaders of the world alliance, but the honor was due to the alphabet, not other considera-

the windows of every wing of the palace.

By 1:30 o'clock motor cars began to arrive laden with delegates, officials and distinguished guests.

The final allotment of seats in the ceremonial chamber meanwhile had been made, the places for the German delegates being reserved on the side of the horseshoe table, where they touched elbows with the Japanese plenipotentiaries on their right and the Brazilians on their left. The delegates from Ecuador, Peru and Liberia faced the Germans across the narrow table.

Greeting to Troops

When the detachments of 15 soldiers each from the American, British and French forces entered the hall shortly before three o'clock and took their places at the windows Mr. Clemenceau stepped up to the French detachment and shook each man by the hand. The men had been selected from those who bore honorable wounds, and the Premier expressed his pleasure at seeing them there and his regret for the sufferings they had endured for their country.

An hour before the signing of the treaty, those assembled in the hall had been urged to take their seats, but their eagerness to see the historic ceremony was so keen that they refused to keep their seats, and crowded toward the center of the hall, which is so long that a good view was impossible from the distance. Even with opera glasses, the correspondents and others were unable to observe satisfactorily.

Robert Lansing, United States Secretary of State, was the first of the distinguished diplomats to arrive. He was followed shortly by General Bliss. Few of the spectators recognized any of the diplomats as they came in, and there were no demonstrations.

The delegates of the minor powers made their way with difficulty through the crowd to their places at the table. Officers and civilians lined the walls and filled the aisles. President Wilson arrived 10 minutes before the hour for signing.

The German correspondents were ushered into the hall shortly before 3 o'clock and were given standing room

tions, as the signatures occurred in the same French alphabetical order as the enumeration of the allied and associated powers in the prologue of the treaty—the same order which determined the seating of the delegations at plenary sessions of the inter-allied conference.

The five great powers thereunder are grouped separately, the smaller states following, again in alphabetical order.

But if the formal proceedings moved with system and complete adherence to program, the same cannot be said for the other arrangements, which detracted most markedly from the impressiveness of the epochal event. So many spectators had, in one manner or another, gained access to the hall that the few officials entrusted with keeping order had the greatest difficulty in securing even a semblance of order.

All the diplomats and members of their parties wore conventional civilian clothes. There was a marked lack of gold lace and pageantry. There were few of the fanciful uniforms of the Middle Ages, whose traditions and practices are so sternly condemned in the great, seal-covered document signed today.

Animated Scene at Palace

The scene around the Versailles palace was an animated one from an early hour. As the morning wore on the crowds kept increasing, but the vast spaces around the château swallowed them up at first. By noon 11 regiments of French cavalry and infantry under command of General Bredard had taken positions along the approaches to the palace, while within the great court on either side solid lines of infantry in horizon blue were drawn up at attention.

Long before the ceremony began a line of gendarmes was thrown across the approaches. While theoretically only persons bearing passes could get through this line, the crowds gradually filtered into and finally filled the square. Within this square hundreds of persons had taken up positions at



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © by Harris and Ewing

David Lloyd George

British Premier and chief of the delegation representing the United Kingdom at Versailles

in a window at the rear of the correspondents' section.

When Mr. Lloyd George arrived many of the delegates sought autographs from members of the Council of Four, and they busied themselves signing copies of the official program until the Germans entered the room.

German Delegates Arrive

At 3 o'clock a hush fell over the hall, and the crowds shouted for the officials who were attending to sit down, so as not to block the view. At 3:07, Dr. Hermann Müller, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Bell, the Colonial Secretary, were shown into the hall, and quietly took their seats at the left end of the U-shaped table. They showed composure and manifested none of the uneasiness which Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, displayed when handed the treaty at Versailles.

Mr. Clemenceau, as president of the conference, made a brief speech, inviting the Germans to sign the treaty, and there was a tense pause. William Martin, master of ceremonies, after a moment's delay, escorted the German plenipotentiaries to the signatory table, where they signed the treaty, the protocol, and the Polish undertaking.

After the Germans had signed, President Wilson, followed by the other American delegates, made his way to the table, and he and the others speedily affixed their signatures. Mr. Lloyd George came next, with the English delegation. The British dominions followed—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and India, in the order named.

A murmur of surprise passed around the hall when it became known that General Smuts, representing South Africa, signed under protest and filed a document declaring that the peace was unsatisfactory.

Mr. Clemenceau, with the French delegates, were the next in line for the signing, and then Marquess Saloni and the other Japanese delegates. The Italians came after the Japanese, and they in turn were followed by the representatives of the smaller powers.

At 3:45 the booming of cannon in

celebration of the peace broke the monotony in the Hall of Mirrors.

China's failure to send her delegates to the ceremony created much comment. The vacant seats of the Chinese were noted early in the proceedings, but it was expected that the delegates would arrive later. Then the report was circulated officially that the Chinese would not sign without reservation on Shantung, and would issue a statement this evening on their position. Mr. Clemenceau's announcement that the ceremony was at an end made it clear that China intended to have no part in the day's ceremonies and that she must be dealt with by letter if the signatories are willing to grant her the privilege of making the reservation.

Last minute changes were made in the program to expedite the signing of the treaty. Two additional tables were placed beside the one within the historic Hall of Mirrors on which the peace treaty was laid. One of the new tables held the Rhine convention and the other the protocol containing changes in and interpretations of the treaty. All these documents had to be signed by each plenipotentiary and the arrangement of the tables thus enabled three persons to be engaged simultaneously in affixing their signatures.

An Endless Stream of Automobiles

Hours before the time set for the ceremony an endless stream of automobiles began moving up the cannon-lined hill of the Champs Elysées, past the Arc de Triomphe and out through the Bois de Boulogne, carrying the plenipotentiaries, officials and guests to the ceremony. The thoroughfare was kept clear by pickets, dragoons and mounted gendarmes.

In the meantime, thousands of Parisians were packing the regular and special trains upon the lines leading to Versailles and contending with the residents of the town itself for places in the park.

The automobiles bearing delegates and secretaries had reserved for their use the Avenue de Paris, the broad boulevard leading direct to the château's court of honor. French soldiers being ranged along the highway on both sides. At the end of the court a

guard of honor was drawn up to present arms as the leading plenipotentiaries passed, this guard comprising a company of Republican Guards in uniform. The entrance of the delegates was by the marble stairway to the "Queen's apartments," and the Hall of Peace giving access to the Hall of Mirrors.

Separate Entrance for Germans

The route to the peace table for the plenipotentiaries was through a space reserved for some 400 privileged guests, who were instructed to be in their seats well in advance of the entry of the delegates. It had been arranged that the delegations should enter by groups, each one being formally announced by ushers from the French Foreign Office.

This formality was not prescribed for the Germans, who were given a separate route of entry, coming through the park and gaining the marble stairway through the ground floor. There was thus avoidance of occasion for the guard of honor to pay them military honors, these being reserved for the allied representatives. The dismounted guardsmen on the marble staircase and in the Queen's apartments, however, were instructed to remain in their places for the entry of the Germans.

Within the Hall of Mirrors 72 chairs for the plenipotentiaries were drawn up around three sides of the table, which formed an open rectangle fully 80 feet in length on its longer side. A chair for Mr. Clemenceau, president of the Peace Conference, was placed in the center of the long table facing the windows, with those for President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George on the right and left hand, respectively. The German delegates were assigned seats at the side of the table nearest the entrance, which they could take after all the others had been seated.

This arrangement was made to permit the Germans to leave after the signing of the treaty before the allied delegations, not waiting for the semi-state procession of allied delegates to the terrace from which to witness the playing of the Versailles fountains before returning to Paris.

Celebration in London

Great Crowds Cheer King and Queen at Buckingham Palace

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—

London has waited calmly but impatiently all day for the boom of guns to assure her that the signatures have really been affixed to the peace treaty drawn up in Paris and instead of emptying her millions into the surrounding countryside as is her wont on a Saturday afternoon her streets have been thronged with eager crowds, for whom the countryside today has no attractions. With unanimity that is becoming a custom the stream of traffic set steadily toward Buckingham Palace throughout the afternoon and when at last the guns boomed out shortly after 6 o'clock, all the thoroughfares to the palace were closely blocked and the King and Queen were cheered and cheered again by the vast multitude, as they appeared on the balcony, with the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary and Prince Albert. It was, in fact, a repetition of Armistice Day, though with something more of sober reflection than marked that first great expression of relief.

The King addressed the crowd briefly after the Guards band had led the singing of familiar hymns and songs of the people, but his words could not reach the whole vast multitude and the Home Secretary has received for publication the following royal message to the whole Nation:

"The signing of the treaty of peace will be received with deep thankfulness throughout the British Empire. This formal act brings to its concluding stages the terrible war which has devastated Europe and distracted the world. It manifests the victory of ideals, of freedom and liberty, for which we have made untold sacrifices. I share my people's joy and thanksgiving and earnestly pray that the coming years of peace may bring to them ever-increasing happiness and prosperity."

When at length the royal family withdrew the crowd flocked back to join other crowds in the streets, there to await the great searchlight display which culminated in the formation of the great illuminated peace dome 6000 feet high, over Buckingham Palace.

British Premier Leaves for London

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Mr. Lloyd George leaves today for London and will proceed to Wales for a week's rest. Mr. A. J. Balfour will remain as head of the British delegation. Following on the signing of the treaty the Council of Three and Mr. Balfour met at Versailles. The council decided that the Supreme Economic Council should be continued in a modified form to maintain organization and act as a link between the various Allies.

Messages From King George

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—King George has sent congratulatory telegrams to the kings and presidents of the allied countries. That to President Poincaré expresses confidence that "the mutual love and respect of our two countries, resting on the sure foundation of the strenuous comradeship of war, will grow ever stronger in the benign fellowship of peace. In all sincerity, Great Britain thanks France and wishes her Godspeed." That to President Wilson reads: "In this glorious hour when the long struggle of nations for right, justice, and freedom is at last crowned by a



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by J. Russell & Son

Gen. Jan Christian Smuts

Peace delegate representing South Africa, who signed the treaty under protest and filed a statement declaring the document unsatisfactory



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood, New York

Hermann Müller

New German Foreign Minister whose signature was the first to be affixed to the peace treaty

GERMANS PROTEST AFTER SIGNING THE DOCUMENT

triumphant peace, I greet you, Mr. President, and the great American people in the name of the British Nation.

"At a time when fortune seemed to frown, and the issues of the war trembled in the balance, the American people stretched out the hand of fellowship to those who on this side of the ocean were battling for a righteous cause. Light and hope at once shone brighter in our hearts, and a new day dawned.

"Together we have fought to a happy end. Together we can lay down our arms in the proud consciousness of a deed nobly done.

"It is on this day one of our happiest thoughts that the American and British peoples, brothers in arms, will continue forever to be brothers in peace. United before by language, traditions, kinship, and ideals, there has now been set upon our fellowship the sacred seal of common sacrifice."

Statement by German Signatories

VERSAILLES, France (Saturday)—The Foreign Minister, Dr. Hermann Müller and the Colonial Minister, Dr. Johannes Bell, German signatories of the treaty, today made the following exclusive statement to the United Press:

"We are signing without mental reservation. What we are signing will be carried out. The German people will use every means to meet the terms.

"We believe the entente will, in its own interests, find it necessary to change some of the terms, or they will see the treaty is impossible of execution.

"We believe the entente will not insist on delivery of the Kaiser and other high officers.

"The central government will not assist in any attack on Poland. Germany will make every effort to prove herself trustworthy to enter the League of Nations."

Allied Note to German Delegation

VERSAILLES, France (Saturday)—(Havas)—The allied note to the German delegation dealing with ratification of the treaty by Germany was delivered late this afternoon. It is pointed out in the note, among other things, that withdrawal of the blockade of Germany depends on ratification of the treaty.

Chamber to Receive Treaty

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The text of the peace treaty will be presented to the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday by the Premier, Mr. Clemenceau, says the Echo de Paris. Mr. Lloyd George, the paper adds, will address the British House of Commons on Tuesday on the peace negotiations.

The Chamber of Deputies yesterday elected 53 members of the committee charged with the examination of the peace treaty. The selections of various political groups were approved, with the exception of those of the Socialists. Jean Longuet and Mr. Mayeras, extreme Socialists, failed to receive a majority, necessitating another election for the two remaining members of the committee. The Socialists announced that they will retire from the committee altogether unless these two candidates are elected.

Spain's Congratulations

MADRID, Spain (Saturday)—(Havas)—On the occasion of the signing of the treaty of peace, King Alfonso has sent a telegram of congratulation to the heads of the allied and associated countries.

A Picturesque Feature

VERSAILLES, France (Saturday)—One of the picturesque features of the preliminaries to the ceremony of signing the treaty was the entry into the hall at 1 o'clock of a squad of dismounted hussars of the Republican Guard, who stationed themselves at either end of the space occupied by the plenipotentiaries, forming a wall between the delegates and the spectators. While they contributed much to the picturesque of the setting, their presence rendered it almost impossible for those behind them to see much of the proceedings. By the time the session was to open, however, the guards were given an order to about-face, which they did, and filed out of the hall, much to the relief of those whose view had been cut off.

President Wilson's Statement

PARIS, France (Saturday)—President Wilson today, on the eve of his departure from France, made the following statement:

"As I look back over the eventful months I have spent in France, my memory is not of conferences and hard work alone, but also of innumerable acts of generosity and friendship which have made me feel how genuine the sentiments of France are and how fortunate I have been to be the representative of our people in the midst of a Nation which knows how to show us kindness with so much charm and so much open manifestation of what is in her heart.

"Deeply happy as I am at the prospect of joining my own countrymen again, I leave France with genuine regret, my deep sympathy for her people and belief in her future confirmed, my thought enlarged by the privilege of association with her public men, conscious of more than one affectionate friendship formed, and profoundly grateful for unstinted hospitality and for countless kindnesses which have made me feel welcome and at home.

"I take the liberty of bidding France Godspeed as well as good-by, and of expressing once more my abiding interest and entire confidence in her future.

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

PRESIDENT WILSON ANNOUNCES TREATY

Document Represents Charter for New Order, He Asserts—Message Taken as Forecast of Appeal for Ratification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—After the delegates had signed the peace treaty in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, President Wilson sent a cable message to the people of the United States in which he characterized the pact just signed as "the charter for a new order of affairs in the world," and asserted that there is "ground for deep satisfaction, universal reassurance, and confident hope."

The President's message, made public at the White House on Saturday by Joseph Tumulty, his secretary, is interpreted as a brief forecast of his appeal to the country for ratification by the Senate of the pact concluded at Versailles.

Terms Called Just

Denying the charges and insinuations from certain radical groups in the United States and the allied nations, the President declared that the terms imposed on Germany were severe, but just, and such as would assure the righting of the wrongs which the world had suffered at the hands of the vanquished enemy. Germany, he asserted, is capable of carrying out all the obligations imposed and can insure her place among the nations by the honorable discharge of her obligations.

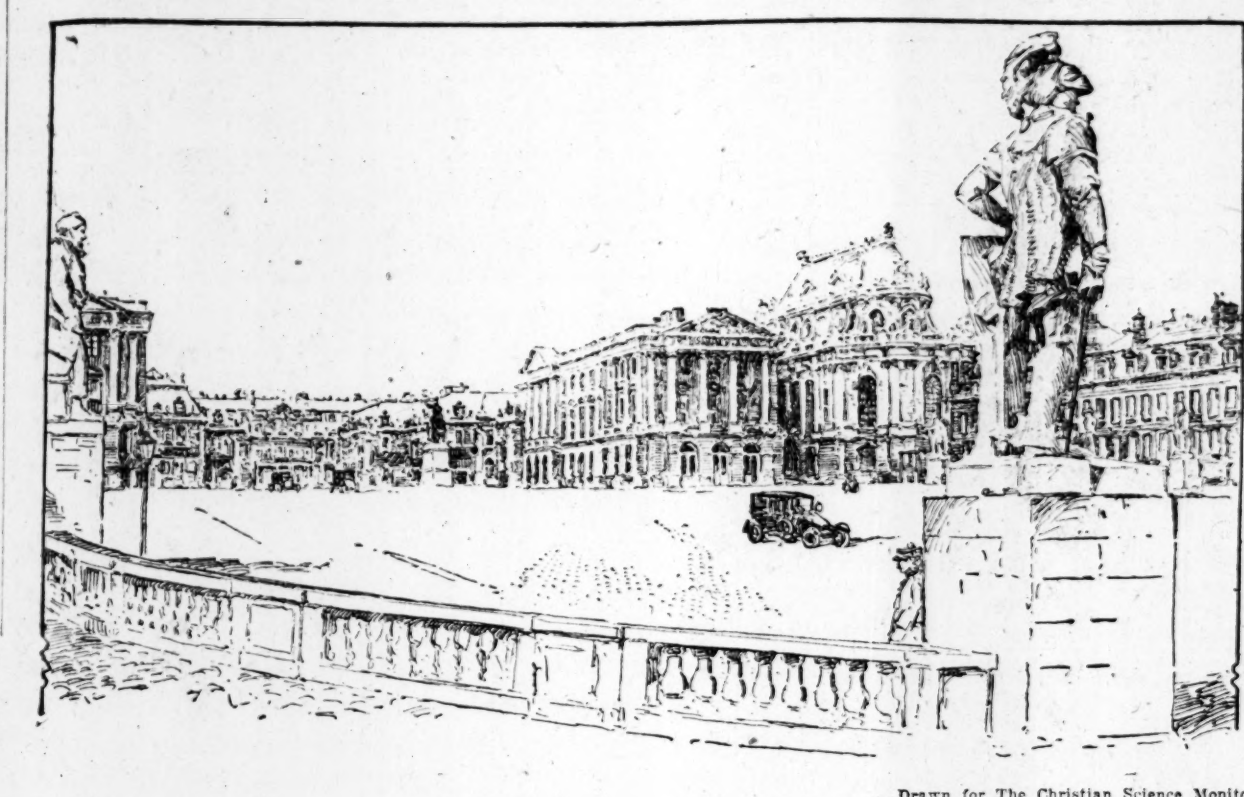
"Full and sincere execution of its terms," together with the guarantees afforded by the League of Nations, the President asserted, will secure the liberty for the peoples of the world who have been held in bondage, and will mean the end of an "intolerable order" by which selfish groups controlled the destinies of empires.

Reverting in his message to some of his 14 fundamentals, the President asserted that the exploitation of weak nations by the strong is henceforward guarded against; that the rights of nationality and minorities are observed; that the policy of annexation is discarded, economic freedom assured and international cooperation facilitated.

Text of Address

The text of the President's statement follows:

"My Fellow Countrymen: The treaty of peace has been signed. If it is ratified and acted upon in full and sincere execution of its terms it will furnish the charter for a new order of affairs in the world. It is a severe treaty in the duties and penalties it imposes upon Germany; but it is severe only because great wrongs done by Germany are to be righted and repaired; it imposes nothing that Germany cannot do, and she can regain her rightful standing in the world by



The Palace of Versailles

Historic building in France where the allied and German delegates assembled to append their signatures to the treaty of peace

HALL OF MIRRORS IN 1871

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

On the 18th of January, 1871, the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles witnessed a very different scene to that enacted there on Saturday. And yet the two scenes are strangely connected. For 49 years ago, on that January morning, whilst the forts of beleaguered Paris were belching forth their last defiant shots, the Hall of Mirrors saw the formal inauguration of that German Empire, the virtual end of which, as far as any concept held by its originators is concerned, was signalized in Versailles on Saturday.

It was within a few days of the end of the Seven Months' War, the war which, as its chief originator Bismarck had foreseen, brought about such momentous changes in Germany. Bismarck had witnessed one dream after another come true, and now his great dream of the confederation of all Germany under one Emperor was about to be realized. All the various states, some, like Bavaria, very reluctantly, had notified their adherence to the scheme, and at last, everything being in order, Jan. 18 was set apart for the solemn proclamation, which took place amidst a truly German display of military pomp.

It was the culmination of a great plan which had had its first outward beginnings seven years before in the attack on Denmark and the forcible annexation of the two Danish provinces of Schleswig and Holstein. On the flood tide of this Seven Days' War, under the astutely cynical guidance of Bismarck, swept well to the front amongst the German states, and this position was definitely secured when the battle of Sadowa in 1866 extinguished the leadership of Austria, and made way for Prussia as the dominant power.

From that time, namely, the summer of 1866, the unification of Germany, by force and cajolery, definitely set in. As the result of the war with Austria, Frankfurt received a Prussian rarrison, Hanover was incorporated in the Germanic confederation, and treaties were concluded with Bavaria, Baden and Württemberg. In 1867 Bismarck organized the North German confederation, the famous Nord Bund, at the head of which stood Prussia. The southern states were from South Germany, and Austria was excluded from having anything to do with either.

Thus the war of 1866 led to Germany being divided into two distinct parts, but Prussia, as Bismarck had provided, had obtained such an overwhelmingly strong position that the southern states could not resist her will. Everything, in fact, was placed in line for the crowning mercy in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles in 1871 when King William of Prussia was proclaimed German Emperor, and the Imperial Chancellor was made Fürst von Bismarck.

THE GERMAN PEACE OF 1871

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It was on the 10th of May, 1871, that peace was signed between Germany and France which brought to a close Bismarck's notorious seven months' war. An armistice had been concluded on Jan. 26, whilst on Feb. 26 a preliminary peace treaty had been signed at Versailles, a treaty in which was first put in writing those bitter terms against which Favre and Thiers had fought so valiantly. From Versailles the negotiations were moved to Brussels. There they made slow progress, so slow indeed in Bismarck's opinion that at last he determined to accelerate matters by increasing the pressure on the conquered country. The return of French prisoners of war was stopped and the evacuation of French territory retarded so that the German army of occupation might be ready to enforce the will of the new empire to the uttermost whatever that will might prove to be.

At last negotiations at Brussels were broken off, but as Bismarck continued remorselessly to tighten the screws, Jules Favre begged for one last personal interview. Negotiations were resumed at Frankfurt on the Main and there, in the Swan Hotel, on May 10, the definite treaty

was signed. The streets were, however, quickly decorated with bunting. Celebrations generally have been deferred until Monday, which is to be made a public holiday, and Tuesday, which is Dominion Day.

Cambridge for Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Gordon's Central Square Theater in this city was the scene of an enthusiastic mass meeting yesterday, held under the auspices of the Cambridge Committee for a League of Nations, and more than 2000 men and women, after listening to speeches by prominent advocates of the League, voted unanimously in favor of a resolution urging the United States Senate to ratify the treaty of peace when it shall come before that body.

George W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General, Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole and Edward F. McGrady, former president of the Boston Central Labor Union, were the speakers.

German people reject the treaty which its delegates are signing today, and it does not believe for a single moment that it will endure. Despite the fact that it is written on parchment, it remains a scrap of paper, because it is a mockery of all the laws of reason and morals, and the most disgraceful exhibit in the museum of civilization."

How Germans Heard News

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—News of the signing of the peace treaty caused no excitement in Berlin today. No public demonstrations of any kind occurred, probably due to the fact that a number of papers, accustomed to printing inflammatory denunciations of the Allies, have been suppressed by the Ebert Government. The people went about their business as usual. Where the Versailles action was discussed people seemed not to realize the significance of the peace document.

Italian Delegation Not Present

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Members of the new Italian delegation arrived in Paris today too late to sign the peace treaty with Germany. Their chief interest, however, is in concluding the terms with Austria and they will remain for the treaty signature. Upon the fall of the Orlando Ministry, the delegation was chosen to replace the former mission. It consists of Tommaso Tittoni, Foreign Minister, Viterio Scialoja, Guglielmo Marconi, Mr. Magliola and Carlo Ferrari, Minister of Industry and Food. They will join Mr. Crespi, who is already here.

DESIGNS ON POLAND DENIED BY GERMANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—An official German communiqué denies the authenticity of a telegram attributed to the German Government regarding an alleged plan for an attack on Poland. It states that after a "terribly severe decision" to sign the treaty, the German Government is absolutely in earnest regarding the fulfillment of its conditions, and will take the necessary measures to deal with irresponsible disregard of the state policy, such as that of General Hoffmann, against whom suitable measures have already been applied. A Berlin wireless message states that in addition to their daily transgression along the whole Posen demarcation line, the Poles have again severely violated the armistice by numerous attacks of strong detachments in the Kempen sector.

OFFICIAL "LOG" OF TREATY PROCEEDINGS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The official log showing the receipt of the principal bulletins received here on the signing of the peace treaty is as follows:

"Clemenceau calls session to order."
(Received here 10:31 a. m., Washington time. Versailles time not given.)
"3:12 p. m., Müller signs treaty for Germany."
"3:13 p. m., Bell signs treaty for Germany."
"3:14, Wilson signs treaty."
"American delegation finished signing at 3:15; order was, Lansing, White, House, and Bliss."
"The other delegations, headed by the British, signed after the American plenipotentiaries, in the order set forth in the treaty."

CHINESE REFUSAL TO SIGN EXPLAINED

Delegates Decline to Attach Signatures to Treaty Containing Shantung Decision—Await Orders From Peking

PARIS, France (Saturday)—(The Associated Press)—The refusal of China to sign the peace treaty came after repeated efforts of the Chinese delegation to obtain permission to sign with reservation on the Shantung settlement. President Wilson was appealed to by the Chinese delegation several times within the last week, and at first seemed inclined to favor allowing the Chinese to attach their signatures with reservations. Finally, he concurred in the decision of the conference that the Chinese might make a declaration of their position after signature, but not before.

This was regarded by the delegation as incapable of protecting China's rights. The Chinese refused to sign and are now awaiting further orders from Peking.

Nation-Wide Protest

The Chinese delegation issued an official statement on its position tonight, reviewing its protest against the Shantung settlement, made to the Council of Prime Ministers on May 4, and its reservation on the question, made in the plenary session of the Peace Conference on May 6, against the transfer of German rights in Shantung to Japan instead of to China.

The statement says that the action of the conference on Shantung evoked a nation-wide protest in China, which makes it impossible for the Chinese Government to accept the objectionable clause in the treaty.

The delegation's proposal was that it should write in the treaty above its signature, "Subject to reservation made at the plenary session of May 6, relative to the question of Shantung in Articles 156, 157, and 158." The statement says that the Peace Conference, through official channels, denied the privilege of any action on the part of China which would make it possible to reopen the Shantung question.

"After failing in all earnest attempts at conciliation," says the statement, "and after seeing every honorable compromise rejected, the Chinese delegation had no course open save to adhere to the path of duty to their country."

Decline to Take Responsibility

"Rather than accept by their signatures the Shantung articles in the treaty against which their sense of right and justice militated, they refrained from signing the treaty altogether. The Chinese plenipotentiaries regret having to take a course which appears to mar the solidarity of the allied and associated powers, but they are firmly of the opinion, however, that responsibility for this rests not with themselves, who had no other honorable course, but rather with those who, it is felt, unjustly and unnecessarily deprived them of the right of making a declaration to safeguard against any interpretation which might preclude China from asking for reconsideration of the Shantung question at a suitable moment in the future, in the hope that the injustice to China might be rectified later in the interest of permanent peace in the Far East."

"The Peace Conference having denied China justice in the settlement of the Shantung question, and having today, in effect, prevented the delegation from signing the treaty without sacrificing their sense of right, justice, and patriotic duty, the Chinese delegates submit their case to the imperial judgment of the world."

SECRETARY DANIELS' MESSAGE TO NAVY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy, on Saturday sent this message to all naval ships and stations:

"The signing of the treaty of peace at Versailles ushers in the best day in the history of the world since the angels sang in Bethlehem. Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will toward men."

"We are living the fulfillment of that prophecy. As a Republic we are grateful to have borne a part in making straight and plain the path of permanent peace with justice to the world. Upon the receipt of news of signing of the treaty of peace, the most important document in the history of the world, every ship and shore station will fire a salute of 21 guns, with national ensign at each masthead."

New Guideposts

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Secretaries of World Peace Foundation issued the following Saturday:

"The treaty of Paris is the longest single treaty ever signed. It is six times as long as the treaties of the peace of Westphalia (1648) and ten times as long as the treaty of Vienna (1815). Though it covers more ground than any other treaty ever made, it was prepared in half the time required for the peace of Vienna, and in less than one-tenth of the time required for the treaty of Westphalia. This phenomenal result is attributed by European statesmen to the initial adoption of the covenant of the League of Nations, which provides for the future settlement of a large number of perplexing problems. Despite opinions to the contrary, the verdict of history will unquestionably be that the peace of Paris carries into effect to a remarkable degree the program accepted in advance by the peoples of the world."



Jules Favre

HOW GERMAN PRESS VIEWS PEACE TREATY

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—(By the Associated Press)—Meager editorial reference is made in the German papers this morning to the ceremony of signing the treaty at Versailles. The Pan-German Deutsche Zeitung, however, prints the following across its front page:

"German honor today will be carried to its grave in the Hall of Mirrors, in which, in the glorious year of '71, the German Empire was resurrected in all its former splendor. Let us forget! In restless labor the German people will again strive to attain that place among the nations of the world to which it is entitled. Then vengeance for the disgrace of 1919!"

The Berliner Tageblatt says: "The



Otto von Bismarck

Famous German statesman reading the proclamation of the German Empire in the Hall of Mirrors in 1871

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WHITNEY WINS IN SOUTHERN GOLF

Eliminates Louis Jacoby 12 and 11, at the Twenty-Fifth Hole, in Final 36-Hole Match at New Orleans Country Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Nelson Whitney won the southern golf championship for the fifth time Saturday afternoon, when he eliminated Louis Jacoby at the twenty-fifth hole of the final 36-hole match on the New Orleans Country Club course, 12 and 11. Whitney gained a big advantage in the morning round, in which he finished 9 up on Jacoby, and in the afternoon match shot one stroke under par for the seven holes necessary to get the needed margin for victory.

The champion shot a "birdie" 3 on the second hole and a "birdie" 4 on the fifth. He did not lose a single hole in the afternoon, though Jacoby spoiled several chances to win at least three holes by bad putting. However, Jacoby entered the last half of the match under a tremendous handicap, as Whitney had him 9 down, and it would have taken "birdies" on every hole to enable the Texan to cut down the margin.

Whitney conceded to Ellis Knowles the trophy that goes with the medalist honors in the qualifying round. The two played the first day of the championships and tied at 76. They were to have played off the trophy the later.

R. T. Jones Jr., the former champion was eliminated by Whitney in the semi-final round Friday. The match was scheduled for 36 holes. After being held to a draw in the first 18, Whitney played too well for the champion in the afternoon and with a "birdie" 4 on the twelfth hole brought the play to an unexpectedly premature close. A gallery of 500 followed the match.

Jacoby of Dallas, Texas, defeated Whitney Bouden, the other local participant in the semi-finals. After a protracted fight the score was 3 to 2. Jacoby was runner-up to Jones in 1917. Whitney won the championship in 1907, 1908, 1913 and 1914. The summary:

CHAMPIONSHIP FLIGHT—Semi-Final Round

Louis Jacoby, Dallas, defeated Whitney Bouden, New Orleans, 3 and 2.

Nelson Whitney, New Orleans, defeated Louis Jacoby, Dallas, 12 and 11.

PECKINPAUGH DETHRONES COBB

New York American Captain Displaces Detroit Veteran for Batting Honors With .395

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Roger Peckinpaugh, captain of the New York Americans, with an average of .395 has dethroned T. R. Cobb of Detroit, for batting honors in the American League, according to averages released Saturday and which include games of last Wednesday. Cobb, however, has been out of the lineup all week, and as a result Veach, a team mate, has worked up to a tie with the Georgian for second place with a mark of .358.

Besides leading the batters, Peckinpaugh broke the tie which he shared with George Sisler, St. Louis, last week for runs scored and is now in front with 41 to his credit. Cobb's idleness enabled Robert Roth, the Philadelphiaian just traded to Boston, to break the tie for total base honors. Roth has 107. Clyde Milan, Washington, showed the best work among the batters, climbing from twenty-third place a week ago to fourth place. G. E. Ruth, Boston, fell off in batting and dropped to seventeenth place with .303; however, he added another home run to his string and leads with six. Ray Chapman, Cleveland, continued to lead sacrifice hitters with 22, while W. R. Johnson, a team mate, with 17 stolen bases, continued to show the way to the base stealers.

Other leading batters for 20 or more games: Milan, Washington, .346; Johnston, Cleveland, .343; Flagstead, Detroit, .337; Sisler, St. Louis, .312; Shorten, Detroit, .326; Roth, Philadelphia, .325; Weaver, Chicago, .326; Rice, Washington, .320.

C. C. Cravath, Philadelphia, by making three home runs in a week leads the home-run department, and broke the triple tie for total base honors shared by himself, Laurence Doyle, and Benjamin Kauff, New York, and continued leading the National League batters who have participated in 20 or more games. Cravath's average is .408 acquired on 62 hits made in 47 games. He has 16 doubles, four triples, and eight home runs for a total base mark of 110.

I. M. Olsen, Brooklyn, leads the run makers with 35 while C. L. Bigbee, Pittsburgh, continues to lead the base stealers with 18. Lee Magee, Chicago, leads the sacrifice hitters with 14.

Other leading batters are: Thorpe, Boston, .407; Wingo, Cincinnati, .364; Southworth, Pittsburgh, .338; Young, New York, .327; Williams, Philadelphia, .320; Clemens, St. Louis, .317; Z. Wheat, Brooklyn, .314; Shotton, St. Louis, .311; Groh, Cincinnati, .310; Neusel, Philadelphia, .316.

REED WINS STATE TITLE EXETER, New Hampshire.—E. E. Reed of Manchester won the New Hampshire trap shooting championship Saturday, scoring 275 out of a possible 300. He was also high for the two-day shooting. W. B. Farmer of the B. A. A. was second, with 272, and also won a shootoff match with E. E. Reed of Manchester for the high score of Friday.

R. M. CAPERS IS TENNIS WINNER

Takes the South Atlantic States Singles and Doubles Championship Titles at Augusta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

AUGUSTA, Georgia.—R. M. Capers of the Augusta Country Club is men's singles lawn tennis champion of the south Atlantic states, having yesterday afternoon defeated P. C. Owens of Atlanta for the title on the turf courts of the country club.

Capers, with his brother Frank, also won the men's doubles title of the south Atlantic states in the finals of the doubles matches, defeating W. L. Gary of Greenville and J. O. Erwin of Spartanburg for the championship.

The final in the men's singles was the most spectacular feature of the entire tournament. Both Capers and Owens were in superb form, and wielded the racquet in true championship style. In the first set Owens displayed his best, but Capers in serving and his ability to place the ball to all parts of the court in the next two sets gave him the better end of the exciting contests, the score being 5-7, 6-4, 6-2.

Owens was runner-up in the recent southern intercollegiate tennis tournament, and the fact that young Capers defeated him, as well as J. O. Erwin, champion of the Carolinas, proved the proficiency of the young Augusta racket star. The Capers brothers had little trouble in defeating P. C. Owens of Atlanta, and V. Manning of Greenville, in the semi-final round of the men's doubles, the score being 6-2, 6-3; but in the finals they experienced difficulty in getting the better end from Carey and Erwin, the match going three sets, 6-1, 4-6, 6-1.

J. O. Erwin of Spartanburg, South Carolina, tennis champion of the Carolinas, was eliminated by Capers in the semi-finals, but not until after three sets, in which remarkable tennis was displayed. The result was 2-6, 6-0, 6-4.

Owens showed up remarkably well in his semi-final match with V. Manning of Greenville, the result being 6-2, 2-6, 7-5. The summary:

SINGLES

R. M. Capers, Augusta, defeated Lewers Brown, Augusta, 6-1, 6-2.

John Erwin, Spartanburg, defeated J. R. Moore, Greenville, 10-5, 8-6, 6-4.

P. C. Owens, Atlanta, defeated Berman Andrews, Augusta, 6-0, 6-0.

V. Manning, Greenville, defeated J. Bothwell Lee, Augusta, 6-2, 6-3.

Semi-Finals

R. M. Capers defeated John Erwin, 2-6, 6-0, 6-4.

P. C. Owens defeated V. Manning, 6-2, 2-6, 7-5.

Final Round

R. M. Capers defeated P. C. Owens, 5-7, 6-4, 6-2.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

P. C. Owens and V. Manning defeated Col. Barton and J. Martinez, 6-0, 6-2.

R. M. Capers and F. Capers defeated E. H. Barrett and J. H. Harper, 7-5, 9-7.

A. Devaughn and J. Rogers defeated William Danforth and W. M. Nixon Jr., 6-4, 6-4.

T. Carey and J. O. Erwin defeated the Brown brothers, 6-5, 5-3, 6-3.

Second Round

P. C. Owens and V. Manning defeated J. R. Moore and F. Pope by default.

R. M. Capers and F. Capers defeated J. B. Lee and C. O. Phinizy, 7-5, 9-7.

Furdy and Harper defeated Allen and Mell by default.

T. Carey and J. O. Erwin defeated A. Devaughn and J. Rogers, 6-0, 6-1.

Semi-Finals

R. M. Capers and Frank Capers defeated W. L. Gary and J. O. Erwin, 6-1, 4-6, 6-1.

Final Round

R. M. Capers and Frank Capers defeated W. L. Gary and J. O. Erwin, 6-1, 4-6, 6-1.

ATHLETIC NOTES

The New York Athletic Club easily won the junior outdoor Metropolitan district track and field championship at Hoboken, New Jersey, Saturday, with 55 points.

G. W. Hoffer of the Bala Golf Club won the golf championship of Philadelphia Saturday, the links of the Philmont Country Club by defeating H. Maxwell of the Overbrook Golf Club, 2 and 1.

R. H. Hovey of the Shuttle Meadow Golf Club won the Connecticut State golf championship for 1919 at New Britain, Saturday, by defeating W. P. Seeley of the Brooklawn Country Club, 9 and 8.

L. M. Brown won the chief trophy in the American Golf Association of Advertising Interests' championship tournament at Hot Springs, Virginia, Saturday, by defeating Roy Barnhill in the final round, 4 and 3.

RESUME POLO CHAMPIONSHIPS

NEW YORK, New York.—The United States polo championships, which have not been held since 1916 because of war conditions, will be contested at the Philadelphia Country Club, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, beginning Sept. 15. The Polo Association announced in accordance with a mail vote of 300 clubs throughout the country. The matches have been held for many years at the Point Judith Polo Club, Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island.

EASTERDAY TO COACH

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—R. A. Easterday, star halfback of the University of Pittsburgh football team, for the last three years, has accepted the position of athletic director at Simmons College, Abilene, Texas, and will look after the football, baseball, basketball, and track coaching at that institution, starting next fall. Easterday is one of the greatest all-round athletes ever turned out at Pittsburgh, and has won his letter in three major branches of sport.

WALKER CAPTURES INDIVIDUAL HONORS

Columbia University Golfer Furnishes the Biggest Surprise of the Tourney When He Defeats J. S. Dean of Princeton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Although outclassed in the team championship play of the Intercollegiate Golf Association championship tournament on the Merion Cricket Club links, Columbia managed to spring the biggest surprise of the week when the wearer of the Blue and White won the individual championship in the final round Saturday, A. L. Walker Jr., the Columbia captain, defeated J. S. Dean of Princeton on the sixteenth green of a 36-hole match.

At the finish the Columbia lad was 4 up and 2 to play, a remarkable performance in view of the fact that after the morning round of 18 holes he was 3 down and apparently defeated. Seemingly defeated when the afternoon round began, Walker played with the steadiness of a veteran, and in spite of some bad breaks, he never lost control of his game. On the other hand, as Walker gradually cut down Dean's lead, the Princetonian began playing poorly. Dean won his last hole on the thirteenth green, then his game was shattered by Walker's steadiness, and the last three holes went to Walker because Dean was shooting all over the course, with his drives and approach shots, and was taking too many putts. Their cards:

Walker out 5 7 5 5 6 4 4 4 5-45
Dean out 5 4 4 5 6 4 4 4-42
Walker in 4 4 2 4 1 5 4 5-33-82
Dean in 4 4 6 3 4 4 4 5-35-81
Walker out 4 4 5 5 5 4 3 4-38
Dean out 4 4 5 6 5 3 4 3-41
Walker in 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 5-33-82
Dean in 5 5 6 3 6 5 5

Walker will return to Columbia next fall as a junior. He is a member of the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island. This season he won the Fox Hills tournament, captured the medal in the qualifying round of the Metropolitan tournament, and was runner-up to Oswald Kirkby in the finals of that meeting.

R. K. Hanson of the University of Pennsylvania, played an excellent match in the final round of the second 18 when he defeated his team mate, Rheads, 3 up, and 1 to play.

The summary:

CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION—Second Round

T. B. Davis Jr., Yale, defeated R. M. Round, Pennsylvania, 3 and 2.

Jr. S. Dean, Columbia, defeated H. S. Lake, Harvard, 5 and 4.

J. S. Dean, Princeton, defeated Sidney Scott, Yale, 3 and 2.

R. H. Wales, Harvard, defeated C. W. Baker, Harvard, 3 and 2.

Semi-Final Round

A. L. Walker Jr., Columbia, defeated T. B. Davis Jr., Yale, 5 and 3.

J. S. Dean, Princeton, defeated R. H. Wales, Harvard, 6 and 5.

Final Round

A. L. Walker Jr., Columbia, defeated J. S. Dean, Princeton, 4 and 2.

MISS BAKER WINS FROM MISS SUTTON

Is Victor in Hard-Fought Tennis Match in the Pacific Coast Tournament—Leads in the Women's and Mixed Doubles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California.—Miss Helen Baker of San Francisco played eight sets Saturday afternoon, and won three fine matches. She defeated Miss Florence Sutton of Pasadena for the championship in the closest kind of play. There were many repeated deuce games and long rallies. Miss Baker had the score 5-3 and point set in the first set, but Miss Sutton rallied wonderfully, taking four straight games. Miss Baker's excellent net play and splendid chopping and placing finally won the other two sets against Miss Sutton's constant back-court work and low drive.

Miss Baker and Miss Anita Myers won a strongly contested final match from Miss Sutton and Mrs. Henry of Los Angeles, two sets to one. The winners play at Long Beach for the Pacific Coast title.

W. M. Johnson was somewhat below form, and A. B. Graven forced the three sets to deuce before losing, 7-5, 7-5, 9-7. Johnson now meets Roland Roberts for the title. Roberts defeated William Parker in a close five-set match, after cleanly taking the first two. The present champion lost the next at 10-12, 4-6, but took the last.

Johnson and Gardner struck a snag in Breeden and Whelan in the semi-finals, but took the first, third, and fifth sets. The winners will play in the finals against the Kinsey brothers, who defeated E. F. Stickney and Stanley Smith in straight sets. Miss Helen Baker won her third match with Howard Kinsey in the mixed doubles, 6-3, 7-5, from Miss Howmer and Ray Casey in the second round.

The only match played Friday was won by Miss Helen Baker from Miss Carmen Tarilton in the semi-finals of the women's singles. Miss Florence Sutton and Robert Kinsey defaulted to Anita Myers and A. B. Graven in the second round of the mixed doubles because of the crowding of Miss Sutton's matches in finals and semi-finals one day.

Miss Baker defeated Miss Tarilton by careful playing and better generalship. Miss Tarilton played an excellent net game and employed powerful drives and service, but was somewhat erratic and did not show sufficient judgment in taking the net. Both sets were won at 6-4. In the second Miss Baker lost the first game, and won the next five, lost the next three and won the next. The summary:

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Semi-Final Round

Miss Helen Baker defeated Miss Carmen Tarilton, 6-4, 6-4.

Final Round

Miss Helen Baker defeated Miss Florence Sutton, 5-7, 6-2, 6-3.

MEN'S SINGLES—Semi-Final Round

W. M. Johnson defeated A. B. Graven, 7-5, 7-5, 8-7.

Final Round

W. M. Johnson defeated William Parker, 6-1, 6-2, 10-12, 4-6, 6-3.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Semi-Final Round

Howard and Robert Kinsey defeated C. F. Stickney and Stanley Smith, 8-6, 6-4, 6-4.

erratic and did not show sufficient judgment in taking the net. Both sets were won at 6-4. In the second Miss Baker lost the first game, and won the next five, lost the next three and won the next. The summary:

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Semi-Final Round

Miss Helen Baker defeated Miss Carmen Tarilton, 6-4, 6-4.

Final Round

Miss Helen Baker defeated Miss Florence Sutton, 5-7, 6-2, 6-3.

MEN'S SINGLES—Semi-Final Round

W. M. Johnson defeated A. B. Graven, 7-5, 7-5, 8-7.

Final Round

W. M. Johnson defeated William Parker, 6-1, 6-2, 10-12, 4-6, 6-3.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Semi-Final Round

Howard and Robert Kinsey defeated C. F. Stickney and Stanley Smith, 8-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Final Round

Howard and Robert Kinsey defeated C. F. Stickney and Stanley Smith, 8-6, 6-4, 6-4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

Miss Helen Baker and Miss Anita Myers defeated Miss Florence Sutton and Mrs. W. Henry, 1-6, 7-5, 6-4.

MIXED DOUBLES—Second Round

Miss Helen Baker and Howard Kinsey defeated Miss C. Howmer and Ray Casey, 6-3, 7-5.

HALL DEFENDS TENNIS TITLE

Defeats Leonard Beekman in the Challenge Round of the Middle States Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ORANGE, New Jersey.—The final challenge rounds of the Middle States championships were completed at the grounds of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club at Mountain Station on Sunday afternoon. The finals in the doubles which carried the right to represent the Middle States section at the national doubles in August was won by Ichihya Kumagae and H. A. Throckmorton, who overcame the Vandeventer brothers of Philadelphia in a close and interesting match. In the challenge round they had little trouble in defeating the present holders, Dr. William Rosenbaum and E. A. Clark, though the last set went 11-9 before it was finally decided.

In the singles Leonard Beekman, who had progressed to the finals without losing a set, proceeded to win from P. C. Bagges, also in straight sets, and then, as challenger, met W. M. Hall, who has held the Middle States championship for several years. The first set went to Beekman, 6-4. Then Hall steadied down and began to pass Beekman, who speedily grew unsteady, sending many of his strokes out of court. Hall won the next two sets, 6-3 and 6-2. A short rest did wonders for Beekman, and his short shots just dropping over the net enabled him to win the fourth set, 6-4. Then they settled down for the final set, one all two, was called by the scorer; then Beekman's wildness again appeared, and Hall won the next four games and the championship, 6-2.

In the women's finals, Miss Helene Pollak won an easy victory from Miss Ballin, whose strokes seemed to lack their usual power.

In the singles play Saturday the outstanding feature was the improvement of Beekman. This young man uncovered a brand of tennis that few players could equal. Playing with ease and showing much headwork the Princeton University captain won from E. H. Hendrickson of Amherst college in straight sets, and then the team of five gave Ichihya Kashio, who had been expected to win the tournament a similar defeat. In the meantime Bagges had won his way to the final round by defeating R. M. Kirkland and A. D. Hammett, the latter having attained the semi-final round by an unexpected defeat of Dr. William Rosenbaum in straight sets.

In the doubles the Vandeventer team showed great signs of future promise as a doubles team in their successive victories over the teams of I. F. Hachman and Gerald Emerson and M. T. Ackerland and G. Groesbeck. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

P. C. Bagges defeated R. L. James by default.

Fourth Round

P. C. Bagges defeated R. M. Kirkland 6-4, 6-3.

A. D. Hammett defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6-2, 10-8.

Leonard Beekman defeated E. H. Hendrickson, 6-4, 6-1.

Semi-Final Round

P. C. Bagges defeated A. D. Hammett, 6-2, 6-3.

Leonard Beekman defeated Selichio Kashio, 7-5, 6-3.

Final Round

Leonard Beekman defeated P. C. Bagges, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.

Challenge Round

W. M. Hall, holder, defeated Leonard Beekman, challenger, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.

SECTIONAL DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

R. D. and M. W. Haines defeated A. W. Spencer and M. Scott by default.

Second Round

P. and L. Vandeventer defeated R. B. and D. W. Haines by default.

M. T. Ackerland and George Groesbeck defeated R. Seabury and V. H. Cartmell, 7-5, 6-3.

R. P. Bennett and E. A. Clark defeated T. T. Cooke and Paul Pope by default.

Edward Oelner and Harold Oakley defeated A. C. Bragaw and H. N. Balch, 6-4, 6-2.

Third Round

P. and L. Vandeventer defeated I. F. Hachman and Gerald Emerson, 7-5, 6-1.

M. T. Ackerland and G. Groesbeck defeated S. Imbrie and A. Gowan, 6-2, 5-7, 6-3.

Ichihya Kumagae and H. A. Throckmorton defeated R. P. Bennett and E. A. Clark, 6-1, 6-3.

R. M. Kirkland and Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Edward Oelner and H. Oakley, 6-4, 6-4.

Semi-Final Round

P. and L. Vandeventer defeated Ackerland and Groesbeck, 6-4, 6-2.

Ichihya Kumagae and H. A. Throckmorton defeated R. M. Kirkland and Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6-1, 6-2.

Final Round

Ichihya Kumagae and H. A. Throckmorton defeated P. and L. Vandeventer 6-1, 6-5, 6-4.

Challenge Round

Ichihya Kumagae and H. A. Throckmorton, challengers, defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum and E. A. Clark, holders, 6-3, 6-3, 11-9.

feated A. C. Bragaw and H. N. Balch, 6-4, 6-2.

Third Round

P. and L. Vandeventer defeated I. F. Hachman and Gerald Emerson, 7-5, 6-1.

M. T. Ackerland and G. Groesbeck defeated S. Imbrie and A. Gowan, 6-2, 5-7, 6-3.

Ichihya Kumagae and H. A. Throckmorton defeated R. P. Bennett and E. A. Clark, 6-1, 6-3.

R. M. Kirkland and Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Edward Oelner and H. Oakley, 6-4, 6-4.

Semi-Final Round

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Ichihya Kumagae and H. A. Throckmorton defeated R. M. Kirkland and Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6-1, 6-2.

Final Round

Ichihya Kumagae and H. A. Throckmorton defeated P. and L. Vandeventer 6-1, 6-5, 6-4.

Challenge Round

Ichihya Kumagae and H. A. Throckmorton, challengers, defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum and E. A. Clark, holders, 6-3, 6-3, 11-9.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Semi-Final Round

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

GREAT NORTHERN
RAILWAY BONDS

First and Refunding 4 1/2% Most Popular and Active of Company's Issues—Yield at Present Market Price Is Large

NEW YORK, New York—Although bonds of the Great Northern Railway Company have been comparatively inactive on the stock exchange, for years they have been regarded as high-grade investments and enjoy considerable popularity in over-the-counter trading. One reason is that nearly all the issues are legal for investment by savings banks under the laws of New York State, and the bulk of the bonds outstanding are owned by banks, insurance companies, and other investing corporations.

Great Northern first and refunding 4 1/2%, 1916, are the most popular and active bonds among these issues. At present they are selling at a comparatively low price, 88, to yield 5.34 per cent, compared with a high of 101 1/2 in 1917. Considering the fact that these bonds are legal for savings banks, the yield at the present price is much larger than the general run of issues in that class. They were originally offered to the public in 1911 at 102 and interest. They are strongly secured by first, second, and third liens on the property of the company, as well as by collateral security valued in excess of the bonds outstanding.

The Great Northern Railway has the unique distinction of having no common stock. None was ever issued. There is \$249,478,250 of preferred stock outstanding on which dividends have been paid regularly for 30 years. The following compilation of active bonds of the Great Northern Railway Company, listed on the New York Stock Exchange, shows high prices reached in 1917, high and low levels during 1918, and closing or last prices on June 25, 1919, with income return on the last price:

INDIA'S WHEAT CROP IS SMALL

NEW YORK, New York—India's wheat crop, estimated at 198,000,000 bushels, is fully 125,000,000 bushels less than normal domestic consumption. Before the war the country's exports averaged 50,000,000 bushels a year. This season, however, it must import from Australia, which has an available surplus of about 85,000,000 bushels, and will harvest a new crop in December.

United States Wheat Director Barnes, in his address before grain trade conferences in New York, estimated that for the coming crop year Australia's surplus of wheat, both old and that to be harvested, would amount to 140,000,000 bushels, and that in the year beginning December next it could put 120,000,000 bushels into the overseas movement. But as the haul to India is so much shorter than to Europe, it probably could put all its surplus of 140,000,000 bushels into India, if that country should bid for it.

ISSUE OF AMERICAN
STEEL FOUNDRIES

NEW YORK, New York—Richardson, Hill & Co., the Chase Securities Corporation, of New York, and John Burnham & Co., of Chicago, have purchased \$9,000,000 American Steel Foundries 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, which is offered to the public at 95 1/2. John H. Burnham & Co. will be in charge of the distributing syndicate in the west and Richardson, Hill & Co. in the east.

FLUCTUATIONS IN
MARKET NARROW

Saturday's New York stock market gave little if any attention to the signing of the peace treaty. Stocks moved irregularly and within rather narrow limitations. The closing was generally at net fractional gains. U. S. Rubber was conspicuously strong, making a net advance of 4 1/2. Corn Products moved up 2 1/2 and American Locomotive 1 1/2. General Motors lost a point. Price changes in the Boston market were unimportant.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile paper 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4. Sterling 60-day bills 4 1/2, commercial 60-day bills on bank 4 1/2, demand 4 1/2, cables 4 1/2. Francs demand 4 1/2, cables 4 1/2. Guilders demand 2 1/2, cables 2 1/2. Lire demand 8 1/2, cables 7 1/2. Government bonds irregular; railroad bonds irregular.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver 108 1/2, off 1/4 c. LONDON, England—Bar silver was 3 1/2 lower Saturday at 53 1/4 d.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Saturday's Market

Am Beet Sugar	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	87 1/2	87 3/4	87 1/2	87 3/4
Am Can	111 1/2	111 3/4	111 1/2	111 3/4
Am Car & Ferry	109 1/2	109 3/4	109 1/2	109 3/4
Am Int Corp	108 1/2	108 3/4	108 1/2	108 3/4
Am Locomotive	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Am Smelters	84 1/2	84 3/4	84 1/2	84 3/4
Am Sugar	122 1/2	122 3/4	122 1/2	122 3/4
Am T & T	105 1/2	105 3/4	105 1/2	105 3/4
Am Woolen	122 1/2	122 3/4	122 1/2	122 3/4
Anaconda	74 1/2	74 3/4	74 1/2	74 3/4
Atchafalpa	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4
A. G. & W. I.	180 1/2	180 3/4	180 1/2	180 3/4
Bald Loco	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/2	104 3/4
Balt & Ohio	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 3/4
Beth Steel B	88 1/2	88 3/4	88 1/2	88 3/4
B. R. T.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Can Pac	160 1/2	160 3/4	160 1/2	160 3/4
Chandler	244 1/2	244 3/4	244 1/2	244 3/4
Ch. M. & St. P.	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 3/4
C. R. I. & Pac	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4
Cerro de Pasco	64 1/2	64 3/4	64 1/2	64 3/4
China	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/2	45 3/4
Corn Products	78 1/2	78 3/4	78 1/2	78 3/4
Cruicible Steel	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/2	95 3/4
Cuba Cane	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 1/2	35 3/4
Cuba Cane pfd	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/2	17 3/4
Erie	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/2	17 3/4
Gen Motors	238 1/2	238 3/4	238 1/2	238 3/4
Goodrich	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/2	80 3/4
Int Mer Marine	117 1/2	117 3/4	117 1/2	117 3/4
Int Mer Mar pfd	117 1/2	117 3/4	117 1/2	117 3/4
Int Paper	58 1/2	58 3/4	58 1/2	58 3/4
Int Nickel	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 3/4
Reading	62 1/2	62 3/4	62 1/2	62 3/4
Rock Island	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/2	40 3/4
Max Motor	49 1/2	49 3/4	49 1/2	49 3/4
Mex Pet	186 1/2	186 3/4	186 1/2	186 3/4
Midvale	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/2	51 3/4
N. Y. C. & H. R.	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 3/4
N. Y. C. & H. R. pfd	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 3/4
N. Y. Central	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/2	80 3/4
N. Y. N. H. & H.	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 3/4
N. Y. Pacific	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 3/4
Ohio Chief Gas	59 1/2	59 3/4	59 1/2	59 3/4
Penn	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 3/4
Penn. Steel	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/2	45 3/4
Pier-Arrow	55 1/2	55 3/4	55 1/2	55 3/4
Ray Cons	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 3/4
Reading	62 1/2	62 3/4	62 1/2	62 3/4
Roy D. N. Y.	112 1/2	112 3/4	112 1/2	112 3/4
Rep. I. & Steel	93 1/2	93 3/4	93 1/2	93 3/4
St. Paul	108 1/2	108 3/4	108 1/2	108 3/4
Standard Oil	62 1/2	62 3/4	62 1/2	62 3/4
Studebaker	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2	107 3/4
Texas	269 1/2	269 3/4	269 1/2	269 3/4
Texas & Pacific	62 1/2	62 3/4	62 1/2	62 3/4
Union Pac	113 1/2	113 3/4	113 1/2	113 3/4
U. S. Rubber	122 1/2	122 3/4	122 1/2	122 3/4
U. S. Steel	108 1/2	108 3/4	108 1/2	108 3/4
U. S. Steel pfd	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/2	80 3/4
Utah Copper	89 1/2	89 3/4	89 1/2	89 3/4
Westinghouse	57 1/2	57 3/4	57 1/2	57 3/4
Wheeler	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 3/4
Wheeler	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 3/4

Total sales 640,000 shares.

LIBERTY BONDS

L L 3 1/2s	99.32	99.32	99.32	99.32
L L 1st 4s.....	94.80	94.80	94.80	94.80
L L 2d 4s	93.90	93.90	93.90	93.90
L L 1st 4 1/4s..	95.20	95.20	95.20	95.20
L L 2d 4 1/4s ..	94.14	94.16	94.12	94.12
L L 3d 4 1/4s ..	95.12	95.12	95.04	95.04
L L 4th 4 1/4s..	94.12	94.16	94.04	* 94.04
Victory 4 1/4s..	99.94	99.96	99.94	99.96
Victory 3 1/4s ..	100.06	100.10	100.06	100.10

FOREIGN BONDS

Am For Sec 5 1/2	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5 1/2	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/2	99 3/

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Little Bo-Peep Finds Her Sheep

Marjorie thought there was no place to play like Boy Blue Meadow. She had called it, "Boy Blue Meadow" ever since the day Little Boy Blue had come to see her there and had taken her up the hill to his hilly sheep meadow. She hoped he would be in the meadow soon again, and often called him on her visits to the meadow.

"Little Boy Blue, come blow your horn!"

for these were the words that she had repeated when he had come to her before.

Would Boy Blue come to the meadow today, blowing his horn? Marjorie kept thinking, as she walked through the meadow, gathering flowers around the edge where the grass was too near the wall to be cut. Would Boy Blue show her the way up the hill again, and let her play with his sheep? Would she have another ride on his large swift-footed ram?

Marjorie skipped over the meadow now to where the haystacks had been. The hay had been removed to the barn, so there were no haystacks there; this might be a reason why Boy Blue had not come to the meadow again. At first, she wished that the men had not taken the hay away so soon, till she thought that the cows and horses might need it, and besides, Boy Blue could walk through the meadow just as well as sleep under a haystack.

Marjorie lay down in the grass to rest and, in a few moments, whom should she see coming down the hill but Little Boy Blue? Marjorie was so sure that it was he that she got up and ran toward him. Then he stopped and blew his horn, and the notes sounded so sweet that they could come from no horn but his.

"Oh, Little Boy Blue, where have you been these last few days?" was Marjorie's greeting as they met.

"Tending my sheep and cows," he answered. "I told you the other day, when we met for the first time, that you would not always find me in this meadow. It's only once in a while that I come here, and then I am probably just passing through it, on the way over to tend to the cows."

"Yes, I know you told me that," answered Marjorie. "And I've looked for your wonderful hilly sheep meadow, but I could never make it out, except on the day you took me there."

Boy Blue laughed. "I'm here now and we're going to the meadow," he said. "You watch more closely and get the place rightly fixed in your mind."

"I'll try," answered Marjorie thoughtfully. "Shall we go now?"

"As soon as Bo-Peep comes," Boy Blue replied.

"Do you really mean that Bo-Peep is coming with us today?" asked Marjorie, breathlessly.

"Of course, I mean it. I really saw her coming, before I saw you. You see, I was expecting her."

As he said this, he took Marjorie's hand playfully, and the two ran through the meadow very lightly and swiftly. Marjorie could not see Bo-Peep at all for a few minutes and wondered if Boy Blue was only fooling; then she saw her under a tree.

The girls looked at each other in a friendly way and smiled. "I was going to introduce Marjorie to you, Bo-Peep," said Boy Blue, "but you seem to be friends already."

"We are friends," answered Bo-Peep, giving Marjorie's hand a little squeeze.

"Yes," added Marjorie; "but, please Bo-Peep, where are your sheep?"

"I don't exactly know, but I think they're not very far away," answered Bo-Peep. "Boy Blue will help me find them. I always do find them, you know, although my sheep like to play tricks on me sometimes and hide."

One day Mary helps me find them, another day Miss Muffet, and another Boy Blue. I have such good friends," Bo-Peep smiled again.

"And do they help you put the sheep's tails on again?" asked Marjorie.

"My sheep really don't lose their tails," answered Bo-Peep. "It's their tails they lose, when they run away as they have done today. You know that some children pronounce tails and trails almost the very same way."

"I know a little boy who does," said Marjorie; "he calls both of them 'tails'."

Just then Boy Blue sounded his horn.

"Do you think the sheep will come?" asked Bo-Peep.

"I hardly think they will," answered Boy Blue.

"I should think they would," said Marjorie. "It sounds so sweet."

"Yes, it sounds very sweet," echoed Bo-Peep.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor, from photograph © Sport and General, London

"A bear has the strength of ten men and the sense of twelve"

new, over the stone wall, and there they were among his sheep.

"Oh! you dear sheep, you sweet little lambs," cried Bo-Peep, and she knelt among them and patted them, while Marjorie and Boy Blue watched her delight.

"Are you going to stay with my sheep?" asked Little Boy Blue, with a twinkle in his eye.

"I would if mine were really lost," answered Bo-Peep, still fondling the snowy creatures, "but I am ready to go for mine now."

"I think we might be able to find them, if we went to the very top of the hill," said Boy Blue. "Let's go."

The three ran gayly to the top of the hill and looked over the surrounding country, but Bo-Peep's flock was not in sight.

"I will blow my horn again," volunteered Boy Blue. "They may be hidden among the trees."

Hardly had he blown a single trill on his horn, when out from a green wood, just a little way below them, appeared sheep like the foamy crests of waves in the tall grass.

"Oh! my sheep!" exclaimed Bo-Peep, with delight. "And they're coming out of a wood in your pasture."

"Yes," confessed Boy Blue. "Aren't you going to thank me? I found your sheep right near the gate of my hilly pasture. I think they must have heard my horn, when I was playing to my sheep. I really didn't mean to call your sheep away, and I told them to stay right in this wood till I called them. You see, they minded and here they are."

"Wagging their tails behind them," "Oh! I'm so glad they are wagging their tails," said Marjorie.

"There was just a little trick about it," said Bo-Peep, "but thank you, just the same."

"I might have told you right away, only I thought how pleased you'd be to find them here," said Boy Blue.

Bo-Peep's sheep were now pressing so close around her that they looked almost like a carpet of down, blown over by a strong breeze. Boy Blue's sheep had started toward him, when he blew the notes which called the sheep of Bo-Peep.

"Won't your sheep get all mixed up with Little Boy Blue's?" asked Marjorie.

"Oh, no, no," answered Bo-Peep, "you just watch."

Bo-Peep began to sing, naming the sheep in her song, and then she walked down the hill. Her sheep followed her at once, while Boy Blue's remained with him. Marjorie watched Bo-Peep till, suddenly, she and her sheep disappeared. She turned to Boy Blue to ask him how long it would be before they would see Bo-Peep again and he, too, was gone. She looked around her; instead of being on the top of a hill, she was in Boy Blue Meadow.

The Pedestrian told us the whole story that evening. The cuckoos were getting ready to go to Africa for the winter—ever so much farther than our house in the country. Perhaps they wanted a particular wind behind them, or it may have been a specially cool day or night they were waiting for; but, whatever it was, a week later there wasn't one of them to be seen anywhere and we pictured them to ourselves flying across the sea, then across the land and then across the blue Mediterranean into Africa.

We wondered if we should see them, if we went, too, and particularly we were anxious to know whether they cuckooed when they got there.

So the cuckoo mystery was solved, and after that "July she's gone" didn't end her story for us, and we said to ourselves, although it didn't rhyme or scan, "August she's at the seaside like us."

Then there were our old friends the swallows, swifts and martins. We

The Children and the Birds

II

Of course, lots of the bird lore the children learnt had nothing to do with nests and eggs. The Pedestrian was far more interested in their migrations and daily habits and with his notebook and his field glasses, either down by the big river, in his own garden, or at the seaside. He would know of their arrivals and departures before anyone else did, and he could tell you, to three or four days any time, when to expect the swallows and all the rest of their family. First would come the little brown sand martin, ready and eager to make fresh burrows in the river bank and to clear out the old ones. The house martin came next and the swallow quickly after; and, one fine evening, perhaps after a shower, when you really felt that spring was doing its very best and the rain drops glittered on every leaf, then, high up in the twilight, shot the black bowlike swift, screaming cheerily and completing the family circle.

The cuckoo was one of our most thrilling experiences. "April she's coming, May she's come, June she's going, July she's gone." We knew all this as well as our own names and particularly if we happened to be staying in the country at the time, we heard the cuckoo as early as anyone.

One red-letter day, and without the Pedestrian's help, we actually found a cuckoo's egg in a humble hedge-sparrow's nest and only the family parrot restrained us from taking it, because it seemed such a shame that the hedge-sparrow should have to feed that great thing to the exclusion of her own. But what became of the cuckoo after "July she's gone" had sounded, we none of us knew and, so far as I remember, up to that time had never wondered. You can imagine how surprised and excited we were when, one day at the seaside, behind a towering Lincolnshire sand-hill, we thought we saw a cuckoo. We were bound for the village shop, to buy peppermint slugs—a sweet we particularly doted on, striped, like a caterpillar, which had to be taken down to the beach and broken with a stone before we could eat it; but we forgot even that in our excitement, and the smallest boy was sent post haste home for the Pedestrian. By the time he arrived, we had seen two more and the excitement was intense; and the next day we had seen a dozen between us, at least. There wasn't a doubt about it; they were cuckoos all right, but there wasn't a sound among the lot of them and they seemed just as unsettled and anxious about something as we did when we left our old house and went into the country.

The Pedestrian told us the whole story that evening. The cuckoos were getting ready to go to Africa for the winter—ever so much farther than our house in the country. Perhaps they wanted a particular wind behind them, or it may have been a specially cool day or night they were waiting for; but, whatever it was, a week later there wasn't one of them to be seen anywhere and we pictured them to ourselves flying across the sea, then across the land and then across the blue Mediterranean into Africa.

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knew all about them, too, in the spring when they began to build nests in the stables and under the eaves, but we didn't know much about what happened to them in September, when the days began to get short and the dew was cold and heavy, except that they clustered on the telegraph wires for a week and then vanished.

One year, however, for some reason or other, we stayed on at the seaside later than usual, and we had an experience with the swallows more exciting than the cuckoos even.

The nights had been cold, down to freezing almost, and one particular night the smallest boy, who went to bed first, heard a funny scuffling and fluttering sound under his bed and behind the big trunk in the corner. He called a bigger sister and together they weren't afraid to kneel down and look with a candle, and there, would you believe it! were five or six swallows, huddling in a corner to keep themselves warm. The Pedestrian was fetched then—he was the final authority and this was distinctly a situation outside the family statutes—the other bedrooms were searched out and, wherever the windows had been open that afternoon, there were swallows and swifts and martins in the corners and under the beds. Then soot began to come down the sitting room chimney and we knew they must be hiding up there, too, so no fires could be lighted in spite of the cold night. Nothing could be done then; it was nearly dark, so they were left to sleep under the beds while we slept on them, and neither disturbed the other until morning. But there were swallows, and they were there the next day, and we thought they were probably thanking us for our hospitality, and were rather glad they hadn't had to spend that night on a bare roof top or a cold telegraph wire.

Up and down the coast the ducks flew in their ordered formations, and the herons flapped heavily in and out of the salt marsh, and very occasionally a seal paid us a visit and was gone like a dream.

There were great hosts and armies of starlings, wheeling and maneuvering in the sunset with more precision than any human army ever attained, and keeping up such a chatter you would think they had the whole weight of the world's affairs on their glistening green backs—perhaps they had, their world's.

So we began to follow just a little way in the Pedestrian's footsteps and to learn the A. B. C. of birds. We took it in small doses, in the intervals of cricket and hide-and-seek in the sandhills and of making sand forts, which we firmly believed the tide could never knock down. The Pedestrian was at it all the time and, although later on we scattered to the four quarters of the earth and saw birds that he had never dreamed of, yet our collective knowledge never equalled the mastery of his observation of the English birds he loved so well, and which came year after year to tell him that they could no more stay away from England's summer than he could help writing about them.

Winds and Waves

The simple reason why there are always waves upon the ocean is that there is always some wind, somewhere. The winds make the waves.

When bears are mentioned, do you ever think of the Three Bears in the fairy tale? These are only make-believe bears, but real ones are just as interesting, if only you know enough about them.

The bear is a very widely distributed family, but never a large one. They inhabit every part of the globe, except Australia and Africa. The little creature, sometimes called the "Australian Bear," is really connected with the opossum group and has nothing to do with bears. Before giving any description of them, the writer would like to say a good word for bears in general, because these creatures have been much maligned.

As sulky as a bear is a common saying, and people who are rude and rough are said to have the manners of a bear. Yet the truth is that these creatures are remarkably gentle, docile, and intelligent, and very far from ferocious. Even the grizzly bear can be tamed when caught quite young. The polar bear is said to be quite untamable, but it is doubtful whether many serious attempts have been made to tame him.

A Scandinavian saying runs, "A bear has the strength of 10 men and the sense of 12." They are exceedingly capable animals, in many ways; they can both swim and dive, and also climb trees when in search of the spoils of the honey bee. Most bears seem to prefer vegetable food, especially anything sweet. Even polar bears, in captivity, have been known to live entirely on bread for years together. These are among the largest of the bear tribe and measure nearly nine feet in length, frequently weighing 1600 pounds. The soles of their feet are thickly covered with hair, and this enables them to walk on the most slippery ice with ease and safety; all other bears have naked soles.

Polar bears have great powers of swimming, and of long endurance in the water; they have been seen swimming across straits 40 miles in width, and, as they are frequently carried out to sea on floating ice, this ability to swim long distances must often be of great service when the ice disappears under the influence of warmer latitudes.

Bears' feet are peculiarly shaped, with five toes and powerful claws, which are blunt and not retractile, which means capable of being drawn back. They use these to aid them in climbing trees and rocks, in tearing away the bark and wood when they have located and reached a bees' nest. But, in spite of their tremendous strength, bears seldom attack human beings or other animals unless driven to it by hunger; and, if left alone, they seem to prefer nuts, berries, honey, and roots, to most other food. A bear has been known to live a long time in the neighborhood of a flock of sheep, without attempting to molest them.

Probably the real origin of the bear's supposed bad temper lay in the extreme cruelty with which these poor creatures have been treated, when in captivity. Chained, muzzled, beaten, dragged about the country as a show, exposed to heat and cold, it is no wonder if its temper became surly and its manner rough. In a description of a country gentleman of England, in the seventeenth century, it is stated that he maintained in his grounds a bear pit, a cockpit, and a ring for baiting bulls and bears, "because he was so fond of animals." Happily, these horrors are of the past. But, when bears are treated with kindness and consideration in captivity and are taken young, they show

Characteristics of the Real Bear

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As with several other important inventions, the telephone was a sort of by-product of a different experiment with electricity—an attempt to perfect a "harmonic telegraph" which Bell had invented, but which refused to work satisfactorily. This harmonic telegraph was an affair by which he expected to be able to send six or eight Morse messages over a single wire at once, without the interference of one message with another.

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"The essential parts of both transmitter and receiver were an electromagnet and a flattened piece of steel clock spring. The spring was clamped by one end to the pole of the magnet, and had its other end free to vibrate over the other pole. The transmitter had make-and-break points, like an ordinary vibrating bell, which, when the current was on, kept the spring vibrating in a sort of nasal whine, of a pitch corresponding to the pitch of the spring. When the signaling key was closed, an electrical copy of that whine passed through the wire and the distant receiver. There were, say, six transmitters, with their springs tuned to six different pitches, and six receivers with their springs tuned to correspond."

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JAIL IS PROPOSED FOR PROFITEERING

Bill in the Massachusetts Legislature Would Make Unreasonable Increases in the Prices of Necessaries a Criminal Offense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Alleged profiteering in the necessities of life, complaints of which are widespread throughout the United States, and investigations into which are being inaugurated at many points, is receiving official recognition in Massachusetts through recommendations made by Governor Coolidge and action taken by the Senate committee on legal affairs, in giving endorsement to a measure which would make profiteering a jail offense. Incidentally, the Boston City Council has taken recognition of the situation through an order introduced by F. J. W. Ford, its president, which requested the Mayor to confer with the Governor with relation to legislation.

The bill approved by the Senate committee says that "maintaining or increasing unreasonably the price of any necessary of life is hereby declared to be a crime. Whoever, in combination or association with another or others, enters into any agreement or understanding to maintain or increase or cause to be maintained or increased unreasonably the price of any necessary of life, shall be deemed guilty of conspiracy, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the house of correction for a term of not more than two years, or by a fine of not more than \$1000, or by both fine and imprisonment."

Action by Labor Possible

Profiteering in necessities of life will soon become so serious a problem as to require decisive action by organized labor, unless other means are found to check it, according to Mr. Ford. "Investigations innumerable have been conducted," he says. "For the most part, they have not been productive. What is needed more than anything else is a law with teeth—a law that will define profiteering, and provide drastic penalties for it."

"I believe that profiteers can be reached effectively by such legislation. Pressure of public opinion would force action on the part of any public prosecutors who might be lax, and I feel that we can rely upon the integrity of the courts. Nothing has a more rapid effect on most men than the thought of a term in jail. We have never in this country punished, with a jail sentence, so far as I know, those who have robbed the public."

Mr. Ford expressed a belief that there is an understanding among coal dealers. He asserted that there is only one price for coal in Boston, and that increases take place simultaneously. His efforts to have the coal situation investigated by the Legislature had failed, he said, because the power of certain financial interests was great enough to control certain legislators. Investigation of the fish situation, he said, had disclosed rank profiteering, and he felt that an inquiry into banana prices would likewise yield interesting disclosures.

Mr. Ford was much interested in a reported statement by Frank P. Walsh to the effect that within the next five or ten years practically the entire food supply of America would be controlled by the packing interests. Such a condition he considered highly inimical to national welfare.

Economy Is Taxed to Utmost

Economy in the household is being taxed to the utmost, but careful housewives have been able to do much to counteract what are declared to be exorbitant prices. Home canning and preserving has proved a vital factor in reducing living costs.

One of the most interesting developments of the price situation, however, has been the propaganda of large dealers in foodstuffs, seeking to justify current prices. A recent statement by the Retail Meat Dealers throws a part of the blame for high prices upon consumers because they buy so little meat. In other words, according to this statement, the law of supply and demand is working backward after the war. This law of supply and demand has been the last refuge of the profiteer in times of real or apparent scarcity. Now, a curtailment in buying is keeping up the price.

Stocks of Meat in Storage

Recent reports by the Department of Agriculture indicate large stocks of meats in storage. Recently consumption of milk was reduced, and the farmers began, aided by the state and national governments, a campaign to induce the country to consume more milk. Meat prices have dropped slightly in the last week or two but not enough to stimulate normal buying.

In view of past experience in the case of cold storage turkey and chicken, and of the immense stocks of meat in storage shown by reports of the Department of Agriculture, the statement blaming the public for high prices, because it does not buy, is looked upon by observers as indicating that the meat dealers are beginning a campaign to dispose of their surplus at the highest possible figures. On one or two occasions dealers in poultry were forced to reduce prices to reasonable figures because the public persistently refused to buy, after being charged high prices in the

holiday season, until the storage houses had to be cleared at the end of the season.

When the storage houses are filled and more meat is brought into the market for disposal, say students of the situation, prices can hardly avoid coming down unless the new supply is arbitrarily held off the market—proceeding that would probably lead to loud protests from cattle raisers. The middlemen, however, can, when storage houses are well filled, offer low prices to cattle producers, so that they will hold their stock for higher figures, thus, in effect, keeping new meat off the market.

RIFT WIDENS IN SOCIALIST PARTY

Right Wing Charges Left Wing With Trying to Dominate, While Radicals Talk Secession

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The recent raids on local headquarters of both the right and left wings of the Socialist movement in the United States have focused attention on the rift between those two branches, which seems to be widening. Representatives of the right wing were quick to renounce the revolutionary literature found at the left wing offices, and two days after the raids the national party issued a bulletin warning that the foreign language groups were trying to dominate the party by unfair means and to commit it to the left wing revolutionary program before the party's special conference, called for Aug. 30.

It will be remembered that the committee has suspended the Hungarian, Lithuanian, Lettish, Polish, South Slav, Russian and Ukrainian language federations and has revoked the charter of the Michigan local for adherence to the revolutionary program. The left wing charges the right wing with compromising with the "bourgeoisie," and the right wing charges that the left wing brought about the rift in the party just at the time when progress was being made in the campaign to have Socialists and others who had been arrested under war-time laws released from jail.

The left wing held a convention in this city on Monday, with three delegates eligible from each state. Plans were discussed for breaking away definitely from the regular party organization, and for spreading radical doctrine throughout the country.

OIL LOST BY GIVING WAY OF RESERVOIRS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Independent oil operators of Pine Island field, Louisiana, sustained a loss of \$750,000 on Wednesday, when earthen walls of reservoirs containing more than 1,000,000 barrels of crude oil were washed out in a heavy rain and the oil escaped into the Red River. Refusal of the Standard Oil pipe line companies to handle this oil through their lines, or to store it in their steel tanks, compelled the independent operators to build earthen reservoirs to contain it. Twenty-five independent operators share the loss.

Extraordinary efforts are being made by nearly 100 independent operators to have Governor Pleasant call an extra session of the Legislature to declare the pipe lines common carriers and force them to handle at least a share of the Pine Island crude oil. A petition signed by more than 1000 interested in this field has been sent to the Governor urging him to call the special session.

ARGENTINA WILL CELEBRATE FOURTH

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—A group of representative Argentinians has announced plans for a great demonstration on July 4 to show the Argentine Republic's friendship for the United States. The committee in charge is planning to have all American civic organizations here join with Argentine associations in the celebration.

The United States War Department, in response to a request of this committee, is sending here motion-picture films to show America's war activities. American officials already have forwarded statistics on financial conditions and figures to show the aid given by the United States to the allied powers and to nations like Serbia and Czechoslovakia.

Dr. Alberto Martinez, director of statistics for the Buenos Aires municipality, is using these statistics as a basis for public lectures. Dr. Martinez also is arranging a lecture on Argentina, to be delivered in American universities.

DUTCH COMPOSER'S TOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Dirk Fock, a Dutch composer and conductor, is one of the European musicians who are to canvass the applause of concert halls in the United States next season. He has lately been completing arrangements with his manager in New York for his introduction to the American public. Songs of his, according to present plans, are to be presented at the recitals of Louis Gravenre, the baritone, and Sophie Braslau, the contralto.

SHAFT HONORS INDIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—A granite shaft, dedicated to the memory of Alfonso James Callac, have been erected at the Rincon Indian Reservation. The monument is designed also to honor other Indians who served the land of which their forbears were the original natives.

POLICE TO DELIVER TAX BILLS IN BOSTON

Plan Recommended by Finance Commission to Give Deputy Collectors More Time for Following Up Poll Tax Dodgers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Indicating a determination on the part of the Boston municipal authorities to collect the annual poll tax levy and to speed up payment of the real estate and other taxes, a recommendation of the Boston Finance Commission that the distribution of tax bills be placed in the hands of the police department has been adopted, and the 28 deputy collectors who hitherto have done the work will devote the greater part of their time to following up tax-dodgers.

Failure to collect an average of about 20 per cent of the poll tax is characterized as "unreasonable and unwarranted" by the finance commission in its report on an audit of the city collector's office. The report states that the uncollected balance of taxes and other charges due the city on Jan. 31, 1919, amounted to \$11,572,318, or \$2,153,626 more than at the same time last year. The 28 deputy collectors are to be turned over to the police immediately for delivery, and later the same procedure will follow the issue of the real estate tax bills.

The plan has been approved by Mayor Peters and Police Commissioner Curtis. There is said to be some complaint on the part of a few members of the police force over the assumption of duties which they do not consider related to the work of a police officer, but it is not believed that any formal action will be taken by them in view of the public service rendered.

Moral Influence of Uniform

Frank S. Deland, city collector, says he believes the moral influence of a policeman's uniform will be an important factor in promoting a larger appreciation of the obligation of the poll tax payer. "We want the public to understand that we mean business," says Mr. Deland, "and that every possible means will be employed to have tax bills collected."

The finance commission indorses the request of Mayor Peters for legislation to enable the levying of an 8 per cent rate of interest on overdue tax bills, stating that the "large increase in uncollected taxes and other charges is due undoubtedly, in a large part, to the fact that the 6 per cent rate of interest on overdue taxes, in view of the comparatively high interest rates of the past year, was not sufficiently high to force the prompt payment of taxes." Another proposal of the finance commission for a speedier and more efficient collection of taxes is a better system of accounting, and to this end it recommends that the Mayor request the State Bureau of Statistics to undertake an investigation of the methods and organization of the city collector's office.

Referring to the matter of the collection of poll taxes, the commission says the city has never collected its poll taxes—success fully. "The collections," it continues, "have averaged about 20 per cent, which has resulted annually in a loss to the city of over \$300,000. This failure to collect poll taxes is unnecessary and unwarranted, as is proved by the fact that the city of Springfield last year collected 96 per cent of its poll taxes."

Collection of all Taxes

"The collector this year, by establishing outside stations for the payment of polls, has substantially increased the collections, but has been obliged to close the stations to enable his deputies to deliver water bills. It is particularly important that poll taxes be collected this year, as the bill now before the Legislature, providing for the payment of a bonus of \$100 by the State to all Massachusetts officers and enlisted men who have served in the war, provides that the \$200,000 which it is estimated will be necessary to make this payment is to be raised by the sale of five-year state bonds, and that the State is to be reimbursed by the cities and towns, one-half to be raised on general taxes and one-half by a special poll tax of \$3 for the next four years. If this poll tax is not collected, the tax on real estate will be increased to provide for the deficit from non-collection of polls."

"It is also important that all outstanding taxes possible be collected this year in order that the city may, on Jan. 31, 1920, have a large amount of money in the treasury which will reduce the amount of the necessary increase in the tax limit for next year."

PORTO RICO HIGH PRICES PROTESTED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—A resolution authorizing the reestablishment of the Porto Rico Food Commission under a \$1,000,000 loan to be arranged by the Governor in order to combat the present high prices demanded for foodstuffs throughout the island, has been approved by the House of Representatives, and the measure was ordered printed and forwarded to the Senate immediately for action.

Representative Sanchez told the House that he had received a number of telegrams regarding alleged exorbitant prices demanded by the merchants throughout the island for the principal items of food.

"As soon as it became known the Food Commission had been dissolved," said Representative Sanchez, "speculators immediately raised the prices

in such an exaggerated manner as to arouse a general clamor of protest throughout the island."

He called attention to the present high cost of living in Porto Rico and pointed out that it was almost impossible to keep a family on a salary of \$30 or \$100 a month. "If the Legislature does not take energetic action to prevent monopolies," he concluded, "this island is going to be confronted with a very grave crisis."

LOUISIANA LEVEES TAXES INCREASING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cost of defense of Orleans Parish from the Mississippi River has risen this year from \$1 for each inhabitant of that parish to \$2.20 each. This became known when the Orleans Parish Board passed a 2-mill tax on all taxable property in the parish, to be collected on an assessment basis of actual cash valuation, instead of on a 50 per cent valuation as heretofore. If the assessment valuation of the parish is \$446,000,000, as it was last year, this tax will yield \$892,000.

Nominally, this tax is imposed to pay for the cost of construction and maintenance of levees to bar the Mississippi River from the land of the parish, which, in many instances, is lower than the surface of the river, at high water. In reality, however, the high cost is due primarily to the \$25,000,000 tax bills issued by the assessing department in digging a canal to connect Lake Pontchartrain with the Mississippi River.

LOCAL DAYLIGHT LAW PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—New York will not be deprived of the extra hour of daylight it was stated at the headquarters of the National Daylight Saving Association here, since, if it is taken away through national legislation, she can obtain it by local measures.

"The feeling for daylight-saving in this city, has been very strong," said Marcus M. Marks, president of the association, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "And, just as Cleveland and Detroit have their own time-schedule, New York can adopt hours to suit the needs of the city. Of course this local action would be resorted to only in case we cannot get a new bill through."

NEW POWER PLANT PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ST. ALBANS, Vermont—The Public Electric Lighting Company of this city has started work on a new power plant to be located on the Lamoille River at Fairfax. The purpose of the new plant is to increase the electrical energy generated by water power in order to supply municipalities between St. Albans and Burlington. The present plant at Fairfax develops only about 2700 horsepower, and the additional plant will increase this by 4000 horsepower.

FREE ADVERTISING SOUGHT BY WETS

Dry League Official Warns of Propaganda Campaign in the Press by the So-Called National Model License League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Warning against the propaganda now being carried on by the liquor interests for nullification of prohibition is sounded here by dry leaders. Samuel Wilson, assistant superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey, states this warning as follows:

"The whisky interests, which were supposed to be dead, are making preparations for a resurrection and are counting on the newspapers of the country to give free advertising for their propaganda to nullify law and the federal Constitution."

"T. M. Gilmore, president of the National Model License League, which is the camouflage for the distillers publicity agency, has sent a circular letter to the hotel proprietors of America begging for financial support 'for the purpose,' to quote his own words, 'of enabling the league to enlarge its public work in its defense of its business by the employment of a sufficient number of able writers to fill all the space that the press of this country will accord to our side of the question at issue.' In his letter he further says, 'We can secure all the space that we can use in the daily papers of the country.'"

"Evidently Gilmore's intention is to follow his practice of former years of employing skilled writers who will send, in his name, what appear to be personal letters to editors, such letters containing specious arguments against prohibition, expecting that these letters will be published in the correspondence columns free of charge."

"This conclusion is justified by the fact that in making his report to the council of the Wine and Spirit Traders Society on Feb. 10, 1916, Gilmore boasted that he had 'secured publicity favorable to our side of the liquor question without being compelled to pay for it at so much per line.' Millions of dollars, we are informed, would not pay for the amount of space accorded the Model License League literature if paid for at prevailing advertising rates. These facts are gathered from Gilmore's report in his own paper, Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular, for Feb. 25, 1916."

"We believe it is only necessary to state the foregoing facts to put every patriotic editor and publisher on his guard against his paper being used as a free agency for nullification propaganda."

McCRORY STORES SALES

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The McCrory Stores Corporation reports sales of \$74,995 for May, an increase of 14.97 per cent as compared with a similar period last year.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

DANCING

As a Fine Art

The City Road, London, England, is an ancient, common, and decaying thoroughfare. But it was there that I once saw supreme dancing: and it was there that I heard William Ernest Henley, poet, prose-maker, and influence, exclaim—"Dancing as a Fine Art? What a subject!"

We were waiting outside the office of The Art Journal for a cab, and while we waited a hurdy-gurdy struck up a riotous tune. Immediately a group of tattered ragamuffins, little grimy boys and girls, emerged from a side street and began to dance around the hurdy-gurdy. The Italian smiled and turned the handle quicker. His audience had no copers, but they had enthusiasm for his music, and that, being a Latin, meant, for the moment, much to him. There was nothing in the jig that the children danced save activity and high spirits; but one of them, a small, thin girl in a long pinafore, was different. She was an artist. Untutored, unversed in steps or attitudes, she had a natural instinct for the dance as Chopin for music, as Keats for poetry. She was all grace, rhythm, and gaiety. Technique, that bewilders, controls, and deadens so many, had been granted by nature freely to this little ragamuffin from the slums. She was a dancing genius. Henley's face lighted more, and of that London gutter-smile who danced her way into the heart of Henley so many years ago.

No, I shall not write a tome on "Dancing as a Fine Art." No publisher would print it. It would be too short.

Surely each fine poem has its complement in fine music. The search for union should be made, the search for the music that is brother and sister to Browning and Shelley, to Walt Whitman and W. B. Yeats. He, W. B. Yeats, who is now giving to politics (Ireland); if she be politics, what he once gave to poetry, has more than once made the attempt to ally poetry and music. With Miss Florence Farr he declaimed or intoned his verses to music. It was beautiful. Perhaps the day will come when some impresario of subtlety and genius will unite poetry, music, and dancing in a two hours' traffic of the stage. But he would have to be an impresario of insight and intellectual integrity, for nothing is more boring than overstatement in reciting, acting, or dancing. Amateurs who feel are often better at reciting to music than professionals who act; and amateur dancers, who love dancing, and dance from instinct, are often better than professionals who have, to their toes, every twist and turn and trick of Terpsichore.

To me the Russian dancers are over-professionalized. In 10 minutes I am satiated with Karavina, Nijinski, and Norkin. Pavlova stands apart. She seems to have kept the virginal freshness of childhood; she seems to dance in line with Baudelaire's thought when he said that genius is the power to look upon the world with the eyes of a child.

No, I am not intrigued with the Russian dancers. They are too sophisticated. When I watch the superb artifice of their movements I think of the swaying grace of Kate Vaughan and Sylvia Grey, whose feet twinkle no more, and of that London gutter-smile who danced her way into the heart of Henley so many years ago.

No, I shall not write a tome on "Dancing as a Fine Art." No publisher would print it. It would be too short.

THE REFORM OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—This year's academy, apart from any question of the merits of the pictures, will always be remembered for its distinct advance upon any previous exhibition, by reason of the more catholic spirit shown in the selection of the pictures and the improvement made in the hanging of them. The overcrowding of the Academy walls had become one of those grievances, like Home Rule, that we had begun to feel almost hopeless about. Year after year, artist and critic had assailed the hanging committee with rebuke and ridicule but with little result. The walls still appeared laden up to the ceiling with pictures both large and small. There was the space and it had to be filled. So up they went, irrespective of incompatibility of character and temper. The result was always a babel of confusion, it gave to the eye the same effect that the ear would receive in listening to a mass of people all singing different songs and all clamoring to be heard individually. Loud notes of red thundered above the more timid efforts of blue and yellow, and emerald green silenced the murmurs of quiet gray.

New Hanging

Whether from the war upheaval or the good services of the new president—most likely as a result of both—a sudden and marvelous change has appeared, the struggle and stress has somewhat abated and the British Academy for the first time is seeing pictures hung on the Academy walls set off by a generous margin of wall space, not crushing and crowding each other, as in the past. There is no doubt that once having enjoyed the sight of pictures presented in this way, a return to the older order will not be tolerated.

At the same time, it must be remembered that the Royal Academy is no longer the Academy of England, today there is a universal demand made upon its hospitality that extends beyond the British Isles to the far-reaching limits of the British Empire. To live in the Dominions is to have this fact brought forcibly before one; there we find that every art student is encouraged from childhood with the great incentive of some day achieving the glory of exhibiting within its walls. The proudest day in the life of the young colonial Botticelli Brown is the one on which he can write home to his people that he has been hung at the Royal Academy, and he invariably receives their congratulations in return, addressed "B. Brown Esq., R. A.," for there is a rooted belief that to exhibit within its sacred walls is to become the possessor of those coveted letters.

The Responsibilities

This world-wide demand upon the wall space of the Academy needs to be borne in mind when the vital question of selection, hanging, and reduction of the number of pictures is being considered. It is obvious that it cannot claim the freedom in this respect that is enjoyed by other galleries whose responsibilities are much lighter. There is always a tendency to carry reform to an extreme, and the Academy must guard against oversimplification. The idea expressed in certain quarters that the hanging space on its walls may be reduced to one or two lines of pictures would certainly give a more pleasing effect to the exhibition and focus more attention on the academicians and the few fortunate ones chosen, but it would undoubtedly inflict great injustice and discouragement upon hundreds of artists who are equally well worthy of representation, and who have every right to share in the unique advantages that it confers upon the exhibitor.

The observer of this modern craze for dancing may lament the disappearance of the old slow-moving dignified square figures, and may regret the monotony of the modern way. The couples do not seem to find it monotonous. The observer may also resent the jerkiness and vulgarity of many of the couples, for man is seldom by nature a graceful animal; but the observer is quickly lulled back into admiration by the sight of a couple who are in complete harmony with the poetry of motion. If the observer has the good luck to witness a roomful of girls dancing in couples, conscious only of the alliance of music and movement, gliding gracefully into the realm of poetry, he may, if he be a man of words and phrases, there and then begin to compose the introduction to "Dancing as a Fine Art."

Being fully, and rather amazingly aware of the dancing furore that has swept America, I welcomed the opportunity of seeing a performance by the Isadora Duncan Dancers—Anna, Theresa, Irma, Lisa, Margot, and Erica. I had never seen them, although, of course, I had heard of them—how Miss Duncan finds these pretty creatures when they are quite young; how she trains them not only to dance, but to dance to the best music; how dancing has become a bond between them; they live together, they dance together, they are dainty ambassadors of beauty in an ugly world—Irma, lightfooted Anna, Theresa, Irma, Lisa, Margot, and Erica.

The curtain rises; the stage is encircled with vast blue curtains; the turmoil of the world is shut out; and, as in a dream, we see these girls, who look as if they have stepped down from frescoes by Botticelli or Ghirlandaio, dancing to the music of Gluck's "Iphigenia in Aulis." The convention of the Greek dance is preserved because nothing better has been discovered. The best movements and poses have been systematized. In classical dancing, as in classical furniture making, all the best designs have long ago been discovered. You cannot pass beyond the simplicity of rightness of beauty.

The dances from "Iphigenia in Aulis" were in concert; later these Botticelli and Ghirlandaio waifs became individualized. Chopin was their inspiration. Theresa danced to his Prelude No. 21; Lisa to Etude No. 13; Theresa to Mazurka No. 23; Irma to Valse No. 6; Anna to Valse 7. There were cheers and the handing up of flowers, and encores from an audience whose size and enthusiasm was astonishing and gratifying. There were other numbers on the program, but Gluck and Chopin suffice to show how the alliance between music and dancing can pass the portals of fine art.

Turn now to music and poetry!



Portrait of Mme. Leblanc by Ingres
Now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York

INGRES' LEBLANCS REACH NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Bought in Paris at the sale of the Degas collection in March, 1918, while the shells of the last great German offensive were falling in the streets of the French capital, and stored there until the armistice removed the risk of transportation across the ocean, the celebrated portraits of M. and Mme. Leblanc by Ingres have arrived safely in New York, to make their debut in the room of recent accessions at the Metropolitan Museum.

Ranking among the classics of modern portrait painting, these two canvases, each about 47 inches high by 37 wide, quite fulfill reasonable expectations as to beauty and distinction of style. The museum needed a good Ingres or two—an acquisition that is enhanced by the hanging in the French section of the fine example of David (Ingres' principal master) from the Fletcher collection. The adventitious circumstance that so eminent an artist-connaisseur as Degas counted the Leblanc portraits among his chief treasures is of personal interest, at least; and it is of practical importance, because Degas jealously guarded the canvases from restoration. So here they are, in their old frames, in practically untouched condition. The tactile surfaces, in accessories and draperies—especially the richly patterned Persian shawl flung over the arm of Mme. Leblanc's chair—are those of a consummate still-life painter. This penchant for sumptuous, curious, or elaborate accessories, painted with loving meticulous care, is one of the dominant characteristics of Ingres, growing out of the studies of his long sojourns in Rome and Florence and his lifelong devotion to the school of Raphael, after he had founded his career on the naturalism of David. His other and supreme characteristic is an exquisite classical grace and symmetry of drawing and composition. He is almost as Greek-statue-like as his English friend Flaxman, whom he unaffectedly admired.

But something deeper than tactile surfaces, something back of classic structure and design, is required to confirm the quality of great portrait painting, which the Leblanc pair assuredly represent. Not alone color; that, too, is present here, though somewhat heavy, stuffy, and not altogether coordinated with the black coat of monsieur and the somber velvet gown of madame, and the empty tawny backgrounds. The ultimate quality which animates all this elaborate technical structure is the sympathy, spontaneity, enthusiasm, of a painter who was master of his craft. The portrait of Mme. Leblanc, a high-bred lady of gracious charm, with hands which a connoisseur has declared were "the most beautiful in the world," has been smoothed in the brushwork to a degree of perfection that corresponds with the figure's easy elegance of pose. Noting the lovely disposition of the hands and arms, the student is fascinated at the sight of several of those preparatory detail studies which Ingres drew with such intense pleasure. "Before painting the arms," Lapauze tells us, "the

artist drew them separately, then together, first uncovered, then with lace mittens, then again with the right hand on the arm of the Empire chair—the left arm drawn twice in the position of the finished portrait, resting on the right leg. In like manner Ingres returned several times to the charming visage; a stumped drawing of the head and two rapid crayons of a singular vivacity, tell plainly enough of the joy that the work gave him."

Mr. Leblanc's presentment makes at once a complement and a contrast to that of his wife. He is evidently a practical, serious man of affairs; but the painter has cleverly wrought him into a balanced decorative scheme by means of those aforementioned useful accessories, always at hand. The two Leblanc portraits were painted at Florence, in 1822-23, when Ingres was past his middle career, though he had not yet won the academic preeminence which subsequently he attained.

By a not unfortunate hazard of the New Accessions Room, the Ingres canvases are temporarily hung in close juxtaposition to a couple of fair examples of present-day portrait painting—one being Anders Zorn's portrait of Edward R. Bacon, the other that of Charles Foster, by Montague Flagg. The comparison, as it happens, is disastrous to the flashy, superficial Zorn. The more conservative Flagg preserves its dignity, though it has no such depth and solidity, either of characterization or of feature, as the work of Ingres. However, when these two Leblanc portraits shall be finally placed amidst congenial surroundings as to period, school, and nationality, they may be more justly put on their mettle to dispute some important technical points with certain modernist disciples of Van Gogh and Cézanne.

THREE SIGNIFICANT CANADIAN SHOWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ontario.—Three delightfully contrasted exhibitions have been held at the Art Museum. Together they showed that Canadian art is old enough to have a history—which no one has as yet seriously attempted to write—and vigorous enough to have a future in more fields than one. They put past, present, and future of the Canadian movement in a nutshell and they did it at a very opportune time. These are somewhat critical years for the forward-looking Canadian artist, years of transition and to some extent of cross-purposes, and the accidental grouping of these three exhibitions with their three fingerposts under one roof pointed a timely little moral.

The collection of paintings and drawings by William Cruikshank, R. C. A.—a descendant of the great caricaturist—marks his departure from Canada after many years of unbroken connection with the Ontario College of Art. The art student in Toronto today owes a great deal to him. His own practice shows the versatility that befits one who helped to transplant a whole artistic tradition from an old country to a new. There is furthermore unqualified strength in his unfinished portrait of Sir Aemilius Irving and for a sympathetic eye the beginnings of native

feeling in his low-toned outdoor sketches.

The first annual exhibition of the Society of Canadian Painter-Etchers was far from premature. Canada is full of structural subjects that the etcher can more readily approach than the painter in oils; the etchers have an open field before them. Perhaps the best work this year was done where native subjects were handled simply and without mannerisms by established etchers like W. J. Thomson and T. G. Greene, but for the future of the society it is more important to note the variety of method and subject throughout the exhibition. The Canadian etchers are fully abreast of the present.

The Algoma Sketches and Pictures in the long gallery stand on a different plane and really call for a separate notice. They represent the latest advance of the younger group of landscape painters centered in Toronto, being the outcome of a sketching trip undertaken last fall in a district inland and northwest from Lake Superior by J. E. H. Macdonald, Lauren Harris, and Frank Johnston. Judging by the 150 sketches exhibited, this Algoma country is richer in line and mood than the Georgian Bay and Algonquin Park with their inescapable horizontality. This is a land of canyons and waterfalls, recesses and coigns of vantage with a wealth of new compositions in it, which this first expedition has barely had time to sample.

Johnston's almost excessive virtuosity in tempera painting is clearly beginning to broaden and deepen as it must if he is to square himself with that primitive northern landscape; Harris' gift of ruthless, sometimes cold-blooded, simplification has never shown to better advantage than in his astonishingly clean decorative sketches as of one who had swallowed the country at a bite; the rich, brooding studies of Macdonald's, more uneven and less self-possessed, are full of a more difficult beauty which at its best holds the very hour and day within it. This is the most significant exhibition in the development of Canadian landscape since the showing of the works of Tom Thomson.

THE OLD MASTER CONVENTIONALITY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—One of the commonest of all the popular convictions is that all the great things in art have been achieved in the past, and that the work of what are called the old masters stands on a level to which no modern artist can ever hope to attain. This conviction affects the whole of the public estimate of present-day art, controls the market in ancient and modern works, and influences the opinion both of art students and of ordinary men, on many matters of technical procedure. It is the cause of a number of eccentric acts on the part of collectors, and accounts for some curious aberrations of aesthetic judgment in people who profess to have a knowledge and understanding of art; and it stands grievously in the way of the thinkers who are striving for the better encouragement and development of modern artistic activity.

THE FARMER IN ART

By One of Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Is rustic slavery in America right? Should Americans keep half of their population in a peasant class, pitied and looked down upon, just for art's sake, or shall they picture the 50,000,000 or more farmers as they are, progressive, thrifty, everyday men and women?

Many of us wonder why we, the farmers, are always pictured with bending backs; why our wives are shown in old clothes, carrying water, pitching hay, and wearying themselves out at almost any sort of drudgery. We wonder if it is fair to us, or to our farmer boys and girls. It is for these children of ours that we want the inspiration of farm life at its best, in place of the familiar depressing masterpiece or frivolous caricature.

There is a growing movement to introduce some other than the "man with the hoe" into the rural schools—an art which would give the pupils a love and respect for agriculture. It deserves the encouragement of the best artists. A prominent painter was asked to suggest something which held out the attractive and progressive side of farm life. This is his surprising answer: "At first go off, a bag of gold or a package of government bonds occurs to me as a fitting symbol for agriculture these days. . . . It is a pretty hard nut to crack, for the moment you leave the hoe and plow as symbols you have let go of sentiment and the past and deal with the commonplace of the machine-made present with its greater ease and avoidance of lordship. I doubt its wisdom."

Country Life and Art

However, a fuller appreciation of country life and art is being awakened among serious-thinking folk in many parts of the country. The North Carolina Board of Agriculture in a recent resolution, says: "We recognize the fact that there is urgent need for development among our rural population, especially among our boys and girls, of an appreciation of the beauties and possibilities of country life, and the encouragement of a love of nature, and all forms of beauty manifested in rural life. To this end, it is generally recognized that an understanding and appreciation of the most famous masterpieces of art dealing with rural art and scenes have a potent effect upon the plastic mind of childhood—a fact which makes us deplore the general absence of such pictures in our country schools today."

This forward-looking board offers to aid schools that want such works of art, and set aside an appropriation of \$2000 for the work. Where will the school boards turn to secure the picture, or the bit of sculpture that represents, with dignity and sympathy, the progressive agriculture of today? Miller, famous painter of peasants of centuries ago, will hardly offer inspiration to the hardy, ambitious boy and girl of today. He paints too unpleasant a picture of farm life—and one no longer true. The traditions of the past, revered by present-day artists as regards agriculture, will have to undergo many changes. Art will have to come nearer the truth to be an inspiration to the future.

The man with whiskers, the man with straw in his teeth, popular in movies, burlesque, drama, advertising, and art will be relegated to the museums as relics of the past. The artist finds much in the busy marts of trade, the ponderous manufacturing concerns, and in every urban business which is artistic and does not offend the workers. Then, why select as art that which is untrue of the farmer's activities? Why progress in urban art and retrogress in rural art?

Romance of Success

An interesting development of the past few months shows the magazine artists beginning to see rural life as it is. Full page advertisements show occasionally an appreciation for agriculture at its best, and throw about it all the glamour and romance of success, action, life, and happiness. You cannot visit the country now without seeing the beauty that belongs to the open country alone. In addition you see the grain mowed down by a giant sickle bar, drawn by a well-fed team or a steel horse. Is it not as artistic as the man with the scythe? Does the riding plow lack the romance that the walking plow gives? Ask the man who drives or the one who struggles 10 hours a day to hold the plow in a sticky clay.

How different the picture found by C. J. Galpin, secretary of the Wisconsin country life conference, and a student of the country life problem, who has said:

"We want no peasant art in America at the price of a standing slander on country life. The vulgar tasks of the city are screened. But rural life in reality and art, throw a mantle over the toil and dirt. We do not want a rural art which for the sake of a picturesque perpetuates the bent back of the farmer, the drudging postures of the farm woman, the bedraggled appearance of country children."

And he is right. Farm life should have a setting of hope of the future rather than a picture of the struggles of the past. Agricultural art must not be all dark spots and dismal shadows—it must be true. It must paint things as they are, with perhaps a touch of charity. The emphasis must be placed where it belongs—not where tradition and ignorance have left their mark.

THE HOME FORUM

Early Winter Beauty

"Like the inside of a pearl; like the inside of a star-sapphire; like a rainbow at twilight. We are in a white world, and save for the rich warmth of the pines and hemlocks there is no color stronger than the delicate penciling of the woods; but the whiteness is softened all day by the frost-haze which the sunlight turns into silver. The horizon is veiled with smoke-color and tender opal. It is as if the world retired a little to a space of soft sunrise colors, never hard or sharp; lovely and unceremoniously as the clouds. We are so well to the north that we enter the sub-arctic borderland, the shadowy twilight regions of the two ends of the earth," writes Rosalind Richards, in "A Northern Country-side."

"It is a very still time of year, there is a wonderful upliftings quiet. The sun burns low in the south, a mass of soft white fire, not blinding as in summer; its light plainly that of a great low-hanging star. This is the dark season; but to make up for the shortness of the days we are given such glories of sunrise and sunset, and such a glittering brilliancy of stars, as come at no other time. All summer these belong to farmers, shepherds, and sailors; but now even slug-a-beds can be out before the first light, and watch the great stars fade, and the dawn grow."

"You step out into the frosty dark, with Venus pulsing and burning like a lamp, and the snow luminous around you. The stars are like diamonds, and the sky black, and lo! there is the Dipper, straight ahead. It is night, yet not night, because of the whiteness of the snow, and because the air is already alive with the coming morning. The snow crunches sharply underfoot. . . . The street lamps are still bright, and here and there the lighted windows of other early risers show a friendly yellow in the snow. Neighbors call good-morning to each other in the dark, and sleigh-bells jingle past. Then you come home to the firelight, and the gay-lighted breakfast table, with dawn stealing up fast, like lamp-light spreading from the bright crack under a door."

"As the first shafts of sunlight strike across, they light up a million frost-crystals. The air is alive with them, on all sides, delicate star and wheel shapes, flashing like diamonds. The beautiful phenomenon lasts only about half an hour. The fairy crystals, light as the air, floating about you, vanish, but the snow continues to flash softly, from countless tiny stars and facets, all day. Frost mists hover all day above our valley, the breath of the sleeping river. They are drawn through the streets in veils and wisps. Smoke and steam clouds hold their shape long in the northern temperatures. At night the smoke from the chimney curls up in blue columns in the rarefied air, against

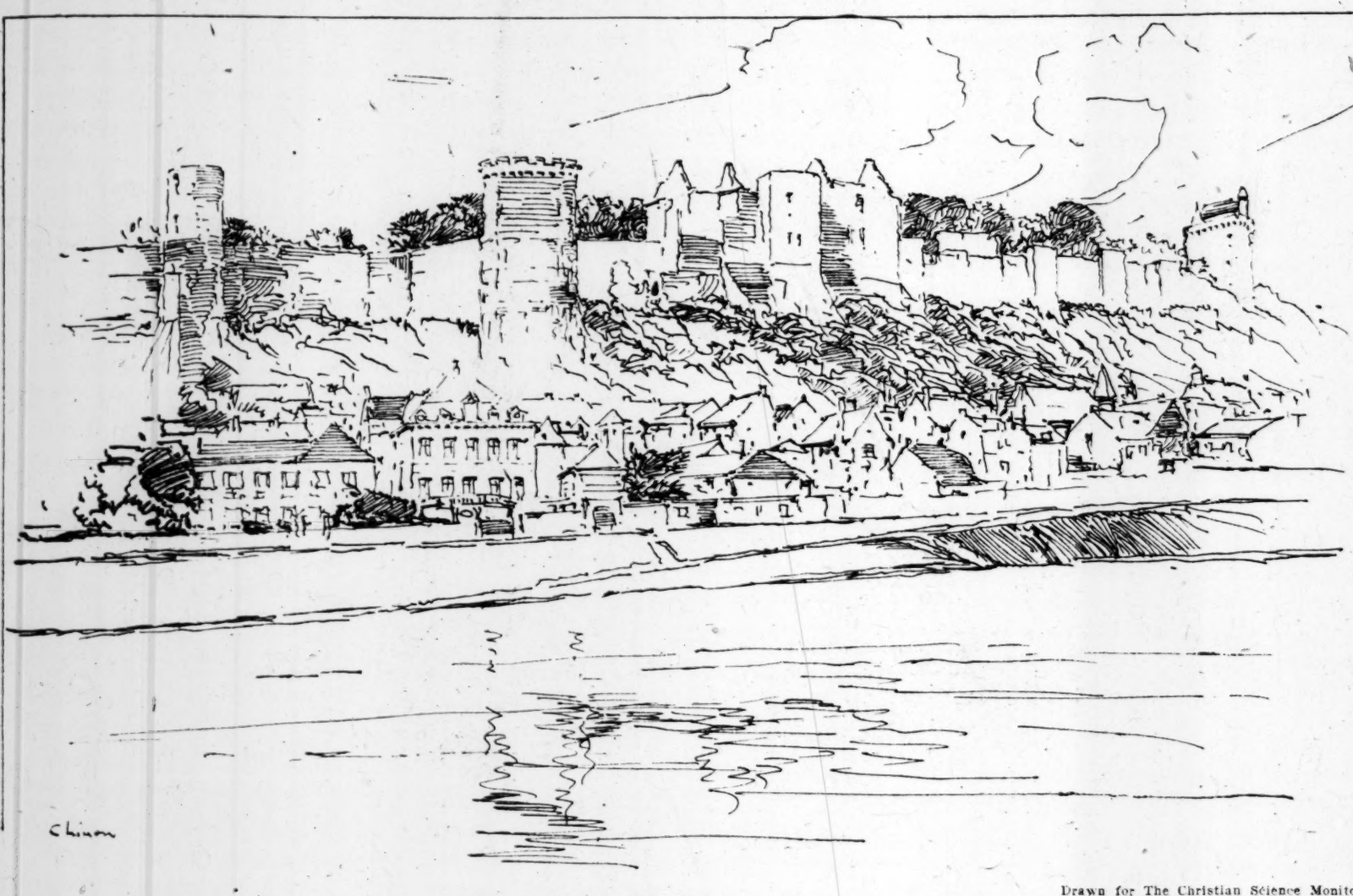
the dark but clear blue of the night sky. By day the steam puffs from the locomotives rise pinky-buff, or almost gold-color, and keep their shape for a few moments as firm as thunder heads."

"This year midwinter for the sun is the moon's midsummer. The full moon rises and sets so far to the

north that she completes full three-quarters of the circle. At night she rides at the zenith, high and small, and the snow fields seem limitless and remote under the lonely light. The expanse of snow so increases both sun and moon light that she seems to rise while it is still broad day; and still to be shining with full

silver, in her unwonted northern station after broad day again, at dawn. "We share some of the phenomena of light of the polar regions. Moon rainbows are sometimes seen at night; and as this is the season of most frequent mock suns—par-helia—so also mock moons—par-selenes—half-nebulous, massed effects of softly bright

radiance, appear on the hovering frost mists; and sharply outlined lunar halos herald snowstorms. . . . At sunset, softened colors, peach-blossom and dove-color, like the bands of a wide and diffused rainbow, appear in the east; this is the sunset light, caught by the snow fields, and reflected on the eastern clouds and mists."



Chinon

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Little Town, Great Renown"

There are not many towns of old lineage that have only pleasant memories. Who would not, therefore, love to hear of Chinon, with its little name like a child's sigh, hardly to be heard, its gray nestling houses near the protecting river, its castle, like a great defender, looking down upon it from the hilltop? That is

"Chinon, Little town, Great renown An old stone Long has stood; There's the Vienne, if you look down; If you look up, there's the wood."

Little town, great renown. Under its blue skies Rabelais was born, and Touraine is the country of Pantagruel. Henry II of England helped to build its castle and Richard of the Lion Heart was there. But it is hallowed by a greater name than these, not king nor noble, but Joan of Arc, the peasant of Domremy. The Château de Coudray has a grassy floor today, where the daisies have sprung up as if in honor of the innocent girl who came there, and from there went bravely forth to set her country free. The floor has gone that made the second story, only the stairs are left, up which her feet have trod, and the fireplace before which the Dauphin waited to receive her. "I had absolute faith in her," says Jean de Metz, "her language and her absolute belief in God influenced me. She inspired me with respect. . . . While we were with her we found her always good, simple, pious."

That is the history of Chinon, and the history of its castle. Today, its very dungeons have been changed and altered into dwelling places.

The Protector

It had been no part of Cromwell's scheme to suppress parliaments. And he summoned another on the 17th of September, 1656. Immense efforts were made by the major-generals to exclude hostile candidates; and even after this, one hundred elected members were declared by the council disqualified, and forcibly excluded from the House. Oliver addressed them in a long memorable speech—partly a reasoned justification of his government; partly a magnificent Puritan sermon. This Parliament was mainly occupied with a scheme for vesting the Crown in Oliver. The question of Cromwell assuming the monarchy, though intrinsically difficult to decide, is perfectly simple to follow. The majority in Parliament, the lawyers, the men of business, the more conservative of the Puritans, honestly desired it, as the only chance of an effective settlement. "The Nation was not actively averse. . . . Cromwell himself was ready to take the title. If he could see 'a clear call' to it. Now a 'clear call' in his eyes was the preponderating voice of the religious, earnest, and thoughtful men of the party. That 'call' he could not satisfy himself that he had received. . . .

The arguments that made for kingship were very real and very weighty. The office of King was known to the law, to the Constitution, to the people. The prerogatives, rights, wants and functions of the King were solidly settled by custom; bounded, said the lawyers, as well as any acre of land. Neither in law nor in public opinion was the throne destroyed when the King was dethroned. There stood the vacant place; which in the minds of so many, Charles Stuart might any day return to fill. A "King" was a legal, constitutional, traditional, familiar, functionary. A "Protector"

was a provisional locum tenens with no known prerogatives, no known limits, an indefinite and unfamiliar makeshift. . . . His sympathy with order, with established institutions, his yearning for a "settlement," his personal desire to legalize his own authority in the eyes of the entire Nation—all pressed upon his judgment. . . . He was now materially strong enough to have mastered opposition in the army. But morally, he could not so break with his own past, with his own spiritual life, with the godly men whom he had so long led, as to step into the seat of the King. . . .

Steadily and with dignity he put the Crown aside. He valued the title, he said, but "as a feather in his hat." If his judgment erred, his higher instinct was true. He never was greater than in refusing a dignity which would have taken all meaning out of the Puritan Revolution—even though his refusal was certain to doom the Puritan Revolution itself as a premature and short-lived effort. . . .

Apart from opposition from his Parliaments, the Protectorate was one unbroken success. Order, trade, commerce, justice, learning, rest, and public confidence, returned and grew even stronger. Prosperity, wealth, harmony were restored to the Nation; and with these a self-respect, a spirit of hope and expansion such as it had not felt since the defeat of the Armada. Never in the history of England has a reorganization of its administrative machinery been known at once so thorough and so sound. No royal government has ever annihilated infraction and cabal with such uniform success, and with moderation so great. No government, not even that of Henry VII or of Elizabeth, had ever been more frugal; though none with its resources had effected so much. No government had ever been so tolerant in things of the mind; none so just in its dealings with classes and interests; none so eager to suppress abuses of official tyranny, waste, and peculation. No government had been so distinctly modern in its spirit; so penetrated with desire for reform, honesty, capacity. For the first time in England the republican sense of social duty to the State began to replace the old spirit of personal loyalty to a sovereign. For the first and only time in modern Europe morality and religion became the sole qualifications insisted on by a court. In the whole modern history of Europe, Oliver is then one ruler into whose presence no vicious man could ever come; whose service no vicious man might enter. But it was in foreign policy that the immediate splendor of Oliver's rule dazzled his contemporaries. "His greatness at home," wrote Clarendon, "was but a shadow of the glory he had abroad." Englishmen and English historians have hardly even yet taken the full measure of the stunning impression produced on Europe by the power of the Protector. It was the epoch when supremacy at sea finally passed from the Dutch to the English. It was the beginning of the maritime empire of England. —Frederic Harrison.

The Dutch Barn

The Dutch were first in the Hudson River Valley, about Albany, and in the Mohawk Valley, and remnants of their rural and domestic architecture may still be seen in these places. A Dutch barn became proverbial. "As broad as a Dutch barn" was a phrase that left room for little more to be said. The main feature of these barns was their enormous expansion of roof. It was a comfort to look at them, they suggested such shelter and protection. The eaves were very low and the ridge-pole very high, long rafters and short posts gave them a quaint, short-

waisted look. They were nearly square and stood very broad upon the ground. . . . The Dutch barn was the most picturesque barn that has been built, especially when thatched with straw, as they nearly all were, and forming one side of an inclosure of lower roofs and sheds also of straw, beneath which the cattle took refuge. Its immense, unpainted eave, cut with holes for the swallows, was like a section of a respectable sized hill and its roof like the slope. Its great doors always had a hood projecting over them, and the doors themselves were divided horizontally into lower and upper halves; the upper halves frequently left open, through which you caught glimpses of the mows of hay or the twinkles of flails when the grain was being threshed. . . .

The old Dutch farmhouses, too, were pleasant to look upon. They were low, often built of stone, with deep window jambs and huge family fireplaces. The outside door, like that of the barn, was always divided into upper and lower halves. . . . Then the great timbers of the Dutch barn, hewn from maple or birch or oak trees from the primitive wood, and put in place by the combined strength of all the brawny arms in the neighborhood when the barn was raised—timbers strong enough and heavy enough for docks and quays, and that absorbed the odors of the hay and grain until they looked ripe and mellow and full of the sentiment of the sturdy, bountiful interior. The "big beam" became smooth and polished from the hay that was pitched over it, and the sturdy forms that crossed over it. One would like furniture—a chair, a table, or a writing desk, or a wainscoting made from these long-seasoned, long-tried, richly toned timbers of the old barn.—Burroughs.

With the Tide

Swift o'er the water my light yacht dances, Flying fast from the wind of the South; Bright from her bowsprit the white foam glances, And straight we steer for the harbor's mouth.

The coast line dim from the haze emerges, With tender tints of the spring-time toned; On silver beaches roll sparkling surges, And woods are green on the hills enthroned.

From bank to bank flows a chorus mellow Of rippling frogs and of singing birds; The fields are starry with flowers of yellow, And green slopes pasture the low-lying herds.

A lovely perfume blows softly over From apple-blossoms on either side, From golden willow and budding clover, And many a garden of lowly pride.

And a lazy echo of glad cocks crowing From door-yards cozy rings far and near! And the city's murmur is slowly growing From out the distance distinct and clear. —Celia Thaxter.

What Is Really Best

What is remote and difficult of success we are apt to overrate; what is really best for us lies always within our reach, though often overlooked. —Longfellow.

Motley and Macaulay Meet

On Monday I dined with the Mackintoshes, Macaulay, Dean Milman, and Mr. and Mrs. Farrar composed the party. Of course you would like a photograph of Macaulay, as faithfully as I can give it. He impressed me on the whole agreeably. To me personally, he spoke courteously, respectfully, showed by allusion to the subject in various ways that he was quite aware of my book and its subject, although I doubt whether he had read it. . . . His general appearance is singularly commonplace. I cannot describe him better than by saying he has exactly that kind of face and figure which would by no possibility be selected as those of a remarkable personage. He is of the middle height, neither above nor below it. The outline of his face in profile is rather good. The nose, very aquiline, is well cut, and the expression of the mouth and chin agreeable. His hair is thin and silvery. . . . The face, seen in front, is blank and as it were badly lighted. There is nothing luminous in the eye, nothing impressive in the brow. . . . His voice is pleasant, and its intonations delightful, although that is so common a gift with Englishmen as to be almost a national characteristic. . . .

As usual he took up the ribands of conversation, and kept them in his hand, driving wherever it suited him. I believe he is thought by many people a bore, and you remember that Sydney Smith spoke of him as "our Tom, the greatest engine of social oppression in England." I should think he might be to those who want to talk alone. I can imagine no better fun than to have Carlyle and him meet accidentally at the same dinner table with a small company. It would be like two locomotives each with a long train, coming against each other at express speed. Both, I have no doubt could be smashed into silence at the first collision. Macaulay, however, is not so dogmatic, or so outrageously absurd as Carlyle often is, neither is he half so grotesque or amusing. His whole manner has the smoothness and polished surface of the man of the world, the politician, and the new peer, spread over the man of letters. I do not know that I can repeat any of his conversation, for there was nothing to excite very particular attention in its even flow. There was not a touch of Holmes' ever-bubbling wit, imagination, enthusiasm, and ardentness. It is perfection of the commonplace, without sparkle or flash, but at the same time always interesting and agreeable. I could listen to him with pleasure for an hour or two every day, and I have no doubt I should thence grow wiser every day. —From "J. L. Motley: Life and Letters."

The Kansas Prairie

We really have no spring. The bright glittering winter is today, and summer tomorrow. In one night of magic the prairie is green. Upon it blossom strange flowers that I do not know. Wild plum and grape scent the air. Locust and catalpa trees turn white. Violets are blue beneath the scanty trees that border the rivers. Strange birds come back to timbered places. As snow melts in the Rockies, rivers are swollen to flood mark. . . . There are miles of blossoming peach orchards of a marvelous pink, across which the south wind comes. But it is not so lovely as the misty spring.—Edna Worthley Underwood, in "Letters from a Prairie Garden."

"The World Passeth Away"

THE Bible from Genesis to Revelation, bears record to the temporary nature of material existence. At the same time the truth is told throughout its pages of the eternal nature of God and His Word, or of the spiritual creation. Thus in Isaiah it is set forth: "The grass withereth, the flower fadeth; because the spirit of the Lord bloweth upon it: surely the people is grass. The grass withereth, the flower fadeth; but the word of our God shall stand for ever." And if the pages of the Book of books be turned till the First Epistle of John is reached, there will be found the words of perhaps the most metaphysical writer among the apostles: "For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world. And the world passeth away, and the lust thereof; but he that doeth the will of God abideth for ever."

Many who have read these words may have thought they found in them only an allusion to the brevity of human life. There is far more in them than that, however; but it required Christian Science to bring out the spiritual meaning which lies within them and within many similar passages with which the Scriptures abound. Christian Science, in stating the truth about reality, that is about God and His creation, shows exactly what the nature of "the world" is, of that so-called material creation with all its attendant phenomena; and the truth as stated by Christian Science is the greatest revelation of Truth, or God, and the most far-reaching, that the world has received since Christ Jesus delivered his message. Indeed the revelation which Christian Science gives of Truth is a restatement of the message of Jesus. It accords with every word he uttered; it goes to the very root of the metaphysics of spiritual causation, and carries its reasoning to absolute conclusions. . . .

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in a passage on page 247 of Science and Health, contrasts with wonderful insight the transient nature of all things material with the eternal nature of spiritual ideas: "Beauty, as well as truth, is eternal; but the beauty of material things passes away, fading and fleeting as mortal belief." And in the same paragraph she adds: "Immortality, exempt from age or decay, has a glory of its own,—the radiance of Soul." As one obtains an understanding of these words, he begins to enjoy a measure of assurance and calm that formerly did not seem possible for him. . . .

Now Mrs. Eddy was extraordinarily courageous. She did not hesitate, when she discovered the truth that God is infinite good and unlimited Mind, to carry the discovery to its logical conclusion. Jesus had pointed out to mankind that God is Spirit and Truth, and had demonstrated on numerous occasions the power of his knowledge over the erroneous beliefs of mortals. Mrs. Eddy plainly declared that since Mind or Spirit is infinite, matter or that which the material senses believe to be real substance is utterly unreal, entirely unsubstantial. Thus the teaching of Christian Science contradicted what the physical senses led men to believe was true, and affirmed that these senses were never cognizant of the truths of being, but deceptive at all times; that they were the products of false material sense, and did naught but propagate their own falsities. The physical senses never can bear testimony to spiritual Truth, because that can be known by spiritual sense alone. . . .

What then, it may be inquired, have mortals to do? Does Christian Science, in stating that matter is unreal, not take everything away from human beings and leave them without anything tangible at all? By no means. Christian Science leads mankind into the knowledge of Truth; and since Truth is infinite, all there is or can be, Christian Science bestows upon mankind the knowledge, which is eternal life. But the human mind may ask farther, What is Truth? And Christian Science replies, Truth is God, infinite Mind, which is expressed in perfect spiritual ideas. Thus, instead of taking everything from a man and leaving him as if he were stranded in a desert, Christian Science reveals to him the real universe of Mind's ideas—"the radiance of Soul." No decay is there. The spiritual idea, like its divine Principle, is everlasting, without beginning and without end. Mrs. Eddy states the position in Science and Health (p. 520): "Unfathomable Mind is expressed: The depth, breadth, height, might, majesty, and glory of infinite Love fill all space. That is enough!"

Mankind has thought to escape from the world of material sense by dying. Indeed material sense, because it is false, must ultimately in the belief of death. But surely the way of escape from material belief and its effects lies in ceasing to think materially through learning to think spiritually. Escape can be made in no other way. Nothing is more certain than that the illusions of the mortal or carnal mind can be destroyed only by the knowledge of divine Mind. And as this knowledge of divine Principle is gained, "the world passeth away." There is nothing sorrowful or sad about this passing, for it simply means that "the radiance of Soul" is

dissipating the gloom of mortal mind, which supposititious mind contains within itself all the sorrow and suffering there seems to be. "The people is grass." A mortal is a false sense of creation. But man, the image and likeness of God, is immortal, because man is God's perfect spiritual idea. . . .

While on the Isle of Patmos, John saw through the illusions of material sense. "And I saw a great white throne," he writes in Revelation, "and him that sat on it, from whose face the earth and the heaven fled away; and there was found no place for them." The apostle was not thinking of the possible destruction of the earth and the planetary systems by some material activity; rather was he conscious of the aliveness of Spirit and the spiritual creation. It was with this metaphysical understanding that he beheld "the earth and the heaven" pass away. . . .

June

June! Look—a belted bee is in the rose, And soon will stagger in his flight to close The comb with weight of gathered sweet. And see— A red-wing on the flag and swinging free! I catch the flash of crimson 'mid the jet. As there he balances above the wet, Lush grass beside the pasture-pool, where slow— Brown cattle at the evening go. Now, too, the brook its cheery gossip spills Into the pools among the shaded hills, Or widens in the meadow to caress The crisp tanged leaves of the over-bending cress. Up from the earth the floral children rise And blow their kisses to the wooing skies In gleeful troth, and deck themselves anew With filmy fabrics spangled all with dew. The useful grass along the fertile plain Stirs in the heat and beck the friendly rain. And high the lark his silver lute tunes To sift on all below its mystic runes. Bird-song and bloom and reach of trellised vine! The voices call, and all the earth is mine. And for my feet the clovered paths that go Where poise and peace abide! —Richard Wightman.

Repentance

It is far better to change our opinion than to persevere in an error.—Socrates.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1919

EDITORIALS

Is It Peace?

THE question which every deeply thinking person must have put to himself when he heard that the peace treaty with Germany had at last been signed, after seven months of negotiation, was: Is it a real treaty of peace, or does it hold the seeds of dragons' teeth of future war? Up to the present time wars have been fought to obtain purely material and generally selfish aims. On the present occasion it has been declared that a period has been put to this bloodguiltiness and greed, and that the nations have gathered in Paris to proclaim that Christianity is not a Sunday affair in the churches, but the mainspring, throughout Christendom, of human action. What, then, the world is really interested in discovering is, how successfully the delegates in Paris have fulfilled the hopes of mankind, how securely, in the words of a famous French soldier, may the citizen sleep in peace.

It might be submitted that, judging by the sobriety of the world's rejoicing, the world is between two minds. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that sobriety in all things is bred of a confidence in Principle. The delirium of the crowd in the gardens of Versailles was simply the escape of pent-up emotions, and means nothing at all. Of one thing, at any rate, every one may rest certain, a beginning has been made. The Treaty of Paris is distinctive in this from the Treaty of Vienna or that of Frankfurt, that it was at least the occasion for the expression of ideals from the recollection of which the human consciousness will never be able to free itself. In the words of King George's proclamation to the peoples of the British Commonwealth the treaty "manifests the victory of ideals, of freedom and of liberty for which we have made untold sacrifices."

In spite of the resentment and humiliation of the defeated nations, in spite of the disillusionment of those who imagined that four fallible mortals could bridge Tartarus with a span, in spite even of those who have lost all historical perspective in discovering that their own domestic deities have feet of clay, in spite lastly of the ignoble army of the disgusted who did not get their own way, there is a true ring in King George's words. The people of the allied nations did go out to fight the dragon, so that there might be at any rate a nearer semblance to "on earth peace, good will toward men," in this world. They may not have been entirely successful, they may even have been pitifully unsuccessful. But they have, in any case, set up a standard for the people to rally round in the future, and they are entitled to say, as has been said so perfectly,

"What voice did on my spirit fall,
Peschiere, when thy bridge I crossed?
'Tis better to have fought and lost,
Than never to have fought at all."

Nor, in saying this, is it necessary to shut a single eye to the very significant incidents which marred the harmony of the Allies. General Snouts' protest when published will be read with respect and interest, not less than in an effort to learn something which may offer a practical solution of future difficulties. But it must be remembered that probably nearly every signature was attached with some realization that the document did not fully meet the views of the individual. More serious by far, and more eloquent of future disagreement, were the empty chairs of the Chinese delegates. The conscience of the world has been outraged by the betrayal of China to Japan, in the name of the little god of opportunism. If, the plain people of the world are asking, a bargain so immoral can have been struck, over a question so understandable by the man in the street, what may not have been done on those intricate questions of race determination and rectification of frontiers? What the responsible delegates do not seem to have understood is this, that the Chinese decision has sapped the confidence of the public in their justice, and that when a building has been undermined in one place, its stability has been shaken in all.

This, however, is not irremediable, and it is to be hoped that the ratifying bodies in general, and the Senate of the United States in particular, will recognize that it is quite impossible to build soundly on such foundations, and will insist on justice to the helpless millions of China. Otherwise how is a single line of this sentence from President Wilson's proclamation to be justified:—"It recognizes the inalienable right of nationality minorities and the sanctity of religious belief and practice. It lays the basis for conventions which shall free the commercial intercourse of the world from unjust and vexatious restrictions, and for every sort of international cooperation that will serve to cleanse the life of the world and facilitate its common action in beneficent service of every kind." The Bible declares that a man cannot serve God and mammon. It is at least equally clear that it is impossible to square the demands of Japan with those of Principle.

The world, however, is not going to stand still from the twenty-eighth day of the month of June, in the year nineteen hundred and nineteen. It is moving as irresistibly as in Galileo's day, only in another sense. It has not stood still in the five years since the pistol shot of Serajevo provided an excuse for perhaps the greatest crime in history. No man, of course, today believes that the mysterious assassination of Francis Ferdinand was the cause of Armageddon. The predisposing cause of Armageddon was the determination of a handful of people to use a great Nation, educated for half a century along deliberately planned lines, for a definite end. But the ultimate cause was the incessant effort of evil to create trouble in the world, and so to retard, because it cannot prevent, the ultimate triumph of good. It was, in a famous phrase, the lusting of the flesh against the Spirit.

Thus, almost five years to an hour after the firing of the pistol in Serajevo, the price of the historic shot is paid

by the German people. What the future has in store still remains to be seen. Germany has undertaken to pay the price, and on her faithfulness to her own word much depends. The boasts of unfaithfulness already made in certain quarters may be disregarded as the bitterness of despair. If she is wise she will devote herself to the liquidation of the liabilities she has incurred, and it is perfectly safe to say that the allied countries will not make her return to the comity of nations more difficult than can be avoided.

So the great war, as far as the German people are concerned, comes to its final close. If, in the agony, the world has learned anything of what Spirit truly means, the cost will have been repaid. If it proposes to lie down to sleep again in its old materiality, its suffering will have been in vain. It is, however, quite impossible for any person who believes in the omnipotence of Principle to take a pessimistic view. For five terrible years the struggling peoples of the world, friend or foe, have given everything that they were to the cause they each thought was right. Out of such a community of sacrifice a great good must be born.

American Labor Is Holding Steady

ON THE whole, the American Federation of Labor convention just concluded in Atlantic City, New Jersey, is reassuring with respect to the stability of industrial conditions. With a voting strength equivalent to more than 30,000 affiliated organizations, this convention stood squarely for the methods and purposes which have been consistently identified with American Labor, without a sign of concession to the so-called Bolshevik elements. Its reelection of Samuel Gompers as president and its endorsement of the League of Nations were alike significant of an overwhelming sentiment in accord with present efforts of the national government as represented by President Wilson. They were, likewise, a guarantee of the essential Americanistic trend prevailing in the rank and file of the federation. This guarantee was further emphasized by a downright stand in favor of restricting immigration, on the ground that American citizens should have priority of consideration in dealing with unemployment. Thus the American note was struck with sufficient resonance to differentiate the federation from the so-called internationalists, yet the convention was nevertheless not narrowly American. It gave valuable consideration to Labor conditions abroad, and to the furthering of a better understanding between American Labor and that of overseas countries, notably Great Britain and Japan, with the idea definitely in view that the English-speaking nations will play a major part in solving the industrial questions of the future. That the discussions should have taken this broad sweep without departing from a sane nationalism, indicates a preponderating wholesomeness in the thought-process of organized Labor which allows, to bolshevism in the United States, even less of substance than has so far been generally accredited to it.

People outside of Labor circles will probably be interested to note the appearance in this convention of school teachers as duly affiliated, seeking the federation influence toward the establishment of a minimum \$1000 wage for teachers in the city of Washington; and the entrance of a woman as a representative from the British Trade Union Congress—this woman declaring, by the way, that women generally, instead of allowing themselves to be employed as cheap substitutes for men's labor, would, when organized, stand firmly against the destruction of the wage standards which men have been for years building up. It may also be of interest to note that in this convention Negroes made an earnest effort to improve their status in Labor organizations, with prospects now of being admitted to membership generally in international bodies.

The surprise of the week was undoubtedly the defeat of the resolution favoring the daylight-saving law, especially because the overturn was sought out of no regard for the farmer, who was frankly declared to be a capitalist. While the animus of the opposition purported to be a suspicion that daylight-saving has in it some advantage for the employing classes, nothing more definite was specified than the apprehension that workmen might be prevented from getting a shorter working day. And it is worth noting that the center of opposition appeared to be the mine workers. As producers of coal, these men would have less to do in proportion as the use of coal is reduced by the operation of the daylight-saving plan, although this class interest was not definitely brought out in the discussion any more than the interest of the coal operators has been anywhere mentioned in connection with the action of Congress on this matter.

Thousands of people outside the ranks of Labor closely followed the action of the convention favoring the repeal of war-time prohibition on beer and wine, yet, in a way, this widely advertised attitude is entitled to little consideration. For one reason, organized Labor is and always has been incapable of giving anything but a prejudiced decision on a prohibition question. The federation is in exactly the same position as its president, Samuel Gompers. It is pledged by its official existence to look after the Labor interests of all members of its organizations; and since some members of Labor organizations will unquestionably be forced out of their present jobs whenever the prohibition law goes into effect, neither the federation nor its president can come out for any part of prohibition without, in effect, lending a hand to deprive a Labor comrade of his job. Conditions are such that Labor officialism, at this stage of the anti-liquor movement, can only with the greatest difficulty see the matter as a moral issue, overshadowing the technical Labor interest to protect every worker in his stated employment. The other reason why the federation's attitude on prohibition ought not to be given great weight is that internal evidence from the federation itself is to the effect that its opinion is capable of being molded, for outside effect, by those unions that are directly interested in perpetuating the liquor business. It was an open secret in the convention that liquor money was available for the use of any delegate who was willing to betake himself and family from Atlantic City to Washington if only he would march in the protest parade, which was intended to give Congress the impression of an overwhelming

popular sentiment in favor of moderating the prohibition law. Possibly the majority sentiment of organized Labor is against prohibition, but there is little doubt that this sentiment has been represented as having far greater solidarity than is warranted by the actual sentiments of individual members.

Whether or not this is the fact, federation sentiment as to prohibition cannot hereafter remain unaffected by the very definite and influential opinion of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, one of the great railroad unions whose entrance into the federation at this meeting aroused enthusiastic expressions of welcome. The engineers, since 1915, have been unanimously in favor of nation-wide prohibition, and for the last twenty years they have officially withheld their members, whether on or off duty, from all use of intoxicating liquor. It is clear that whatever President Gompers has to say hereafter about prohibition, on behalf of organized Labor, will have to be modified by the unequivocal stand of the 84,000 members of this great international brotherhood against all use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage.

John Horne Tooke

JOHN HORNE TOOKE, the famous English politician, pamphleteer, man of letters, champion of lost causes, and maintainer of rights, who so abundantly flourished in the London of the eighteenth century, was certainly the son of his father. For it is recorded of John Horne the elder, in the days when he carried on a profitable business as a poulterer at Newport Street, Westminster, that he had a lawsuit with Frederick, Prince of Wales, whose servants had made a passage from Leicester House through his premises. John Horne won his case, but immediately granted as a privilege what he had denied as a right. The sturdy poulterer, whom John Horne junior was wont gracefully to describe in his Eton days as a "Turkey merchant," was determined to brook no abatement of his right, not even from the Prince of Wales, but the recognition of the right was all that mattered to him; once that had been achieved he was the most amenable of men.

And so it was with his remarkable son, for, whether John Horne Tooke, as, later on, he came to call himself, was championing the cause of Wilkes in "The Petition of an Englishman," defending the "two Spitalfields weavers," or founding "The Society for Supporting the Bill of Rights," he seems never to have had a moment's thought or care for anything beyond the proving of a right. He was, of course, a born lawyer, and to be a lawyer was indeed very early his one ambition. But the poulterer of Newport Street had other views. He was determined that John, who had been well schooled at Eton and "well finished" at Cambridge, should take orders in the Church of England. And so, in due course, John was ordained, and, in due course also, he became perpetual curate at New Brentford, the incumbency of which the Turkey merchant purchased for him. Thus by every right he ought to have been "settled for life"; but settlement and John Horne were never on intimate terms. New Brentford saw but little of him, and, in the year 1765, when the Wilkes controversy was at its height, he plunged into the thick of the fight with the scathing attack on Lords Bute and Mansfield, embodied in the pamphlet already mentioned, entitled, "The Petition of an Englishman."

Thence onward, there was no pause in the exhibition of John Horne's inexhaustible energy. Now he was eagerly championing the return of the outlaw Wilkes to Parliament, setting King, court, and Parliament joyfully at defiance; now he was claiming for the public the right of printing an account of the debates in Parliament; now quarreling with Wilkes; now crossing swords with the redoubtable Junius; and now, by the subtle means of a tremendous libel on Mr. Speaker, drawing public attention to the menaced rights of his friend, Mr. William Tooke, of Purley, in Surrey.

As a result of this last effort, John Horne was placed, for a time, in the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, but he won his point. Mr. Tooke's rights were safeguarded, and, out of gratitude, he declared his intention of making John Horne his heir. Tooke was a man of means, and he bestowed on his champion large sums of money, but such easy fortune had no effect upon John Horne. Hardly had he come from the custody of the sergeant-at-arms before he was haled before the courts on a charge of high treason. For did he not set his name to an advertisement asking for subscriptions for the relief of the relatives of Americans "murdered by the King's troops at Concord and Lexington"? A year's confinement in the King's Bench prison in St. George's Fields and a fine of over £1000, and he was free again. Thereafter came more pamphlets, attacks on Lord North, attacks on Fox, and attacks on Lord Holland, interspersed with diligent researches into the mysteries of philology, subsequently embodied in the great work with the misleading title "The Diversions of Purley."

About this time, namely, in 1782, he assumed the name of Tooke in addition to his own, and it is as Horn Tooke, of course, that he has his place in history. Tooke was ever in the wars, sailing always as close as possible to the wind, rejoicing with a particular joy if he only "missed by a hair's breadth," but never hesitating to risk the uttermost if that seemed to be necessary to the attainment of his purpose. And so in 1794 he was, once again, charged with high treason. His connection with the famous Corresponding Society; the whisper of Jacobinism; the terrible reports from Paris; and the consequent anxiety of the government over anything that hinted at the unorthodox in politics were the all-sufficient procuring causes. This time, however, he was acquitted, after one of the most sensational trials of the day, the most brilliant feature of which was his own defense. Some years afterward he was returned to Parliament, and the unsuccessful effort that was made to exclude him on the ground that he had taken orders in the church of England resulted in the hurried passage of the act, still in force, which bars clergymen of the church of England from a seat in the House of Commons. Horne Tooke was now one of the best known figures in London. He lived in a house, still

standing, on the west side of Wimbledon Common, and here he was visited by all the great men of the day. And so it comes about that a memorial is erected to him today in the Parish Church at Ealing by the New England Society of Brooklyn, New York, because of his labors in behalf of the relatives of Americans who fell at Lexington and Concord 144 years ago, and is unveiled by the American Ambassador.

Notes and Comments

MANY societies and associations might do worse than take a leaf from the minute book of the Gold Coast Aborigines Rights Protection Society. At the society's conference held at Cape Coast in May, 1918, it was resolved that absenteeism from the meetings should be punished by fines. Not many memberships who could afford to be quite so severe with themselves as these natives. Eight pounds two shillings is the fine which "any Omanhin or Ohiip" pledges himself to pay if he does not attend a meeting; £4 1s. od. if he leaves "without asking"; and five shillings if he comes late. The difficulty would be, in less zealous communities than the Gold Coast, to get such a resolution on to the minute book.

A RECENT discovery of a new portrait, though painted more than a century and a quarter ago, of George Washington is not only an interesting addition to the familiarly known portraits, but particularly valuable because it is such a good one. The portrait has been in England, and is a fine example of the work of Gilbert Stuart, painter also of the very familiar picture known as the Athenæum portrait. There have been criticisms of the Athenæum portrait as being probably too highly idealized, and from this point of view the newly discovered canvas will be reasonably regarded as a more genuine presentment; yet it is not so very different from the Athenæum picture. Perhaps the Washington of everyday affairs is more visible in the "new" Stuart, and the Washington of the Farewell Address more distinctively suggested in the familiar one. Incidentally, this present Washington wears a maroon velvet coat.

HARDLY at any other time, it is said, has there been so wide a demand for Washington portraits, for the war has aroused a new patriotism that is busily seeking copies of such portraits for public buildings and private residences. A large number are in existence, for all the contemporary portraits were very much copied. Washington was painted by Gilbert Stuart, John Trumbull, Adolf Ulric Wertmüller, the Swedish painter who, incidentally, was commissioned by the King of Sweden to paint a portrait of Marie Antoinette; Charles Wilson Peale, and James Sharpless, or Sharples, whose name nobody now knows how to spell with conviction. Many copies were made of each picture, and the best known of them, the so-called Athenæum portrait, was retained during his lifetime by Stuart, in order that he could continue to meet the demand for copies. At one period there was, in fact, surprisingly little interest in these portraits; they were more or less taken for granted, but now the demand becomes perhaps greater than the supply.

EVERY Londoner loves the plane trees which, even in the busiest parts of the city thrive so well, and throw the shadows of their broad leaves upon the most arid of the pavements. In small, square oases of earth, amidst the desert of paving-stones and concrete, they live for many years, until they become too imposing for their environment and make way for younger specimens. In the dry weather the water carts halt by the gratings that cover over the beds of the plane trees, and refreshing streams pour out of the great hoses, washing away the debris of the town. This is no perfunctory service, for the men who care for the trees turn the hoses about until everything is clear to the air and sunlight, and not till then do they give the signal to the driver to move on to the next green sentinel. Many trees thrive in London, such as the "Tree of Heaven," or Ailanthus, as the gardeners call it, but the plane is the Londoner's tree, for it never fails him, and stretches out broad branches in all circumstances and conditions.

SO OFTEN does it come about that more than one inventor is working out a certain problem at a certain time that, in attributing to any person the credit of a particular invention, one sometimes discovers that such credit is claimed, and very likely deserved, at least in part, by some one else. Thus, recently, in this paper, credit was given for the invention of a torpedo much used in the world war to Admiral Whitehead. The statement brought forth from a reader quotations from an authority, generally regarded as reliable, to the effect that the originator of the type of torpedo in question was Rear Admiral John Adams Howell, U. S. N., retired. The torpedo of this kind used during the war, however, is, it seems, known as the Whitehead torpedo. Perhaps the giving of all credit exactly where it is due may be, in this case, somewhat as in the famous one of the invention of wireless telegraphy.

A NATURAL but rather surprising result of English and American activity in modern life is discoverable in the number of words listed and defined by the latest dictionaries: all told, the English language is said to include more words than the French, German, Italian, and Spanish combined. A considerable part of this preponderance is doubtless due to the new words added by discoveries and inventions in electricity, aviation, motoring, machinery in general, and other creations of the past half century that have been named in English and have passed into other languages without material change. At the peace table two nations of the so-called Big Four represented the English speech, and the international language of finance tends to become more and more completely English. Yet the English language has never sought to impose its vocabulary on other nations. The growth, so to speak, has taken care of itself; and the seeming likelihood that English may practically become the world-language is the result of circumstances beyond the power of human organization.